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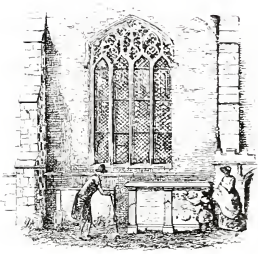

TOMB OF DR. FAUCONBERGE.

OCT 10 1949

F.H. 1949

The Fauconberge Memorial:

AN ACCOUNT OF

HENRY FAUCONBERGE, LL.D.

OF BECCLES,

AND OF THE ENDOWMENT PROVIDED BY HIS WILL TO ENCOURAGE LEARNING AND THE INSTRUCTION OF YOUTH;

WITH NOTES AND

Incidental Biographical Sketches.

BY

S. WILTON RIX.

GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
OF THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST
OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS
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Preface.

THE Fauconberge Memorial has two aspects. In the one, it is intended to preserve some particulars, personal and relative, of a public benefactor. In the other, it seeks to record an authentic and impartial account of the benefaction itself,—that its nature and design may be understood, its worth appreciated, and its efficiency promoted.

A large proportion of the volume is merely subsidiary to its principal object. Having set up a stone of remembrance, I have sought, by planting around its foot, to secure for it a passing notice and a brief duration.

I have to acknowledge my obligations, for their willing and valuable aid, among others, to the Rev. Dr. Routh, the Rev. Dr. Owen, the Rev. Charles Girdlestone, the Rev. J. W. Darnbrough, and the Rev. Alfred Suckling; to Thomas William King Esq. York Herald, and to David Elisha Davy, Esq.; also, and especially, to Dawson Turner, Esq. who, besides various materials and

suggestions, has kindly furnished the memoirs of the late Mr. Sparrow of Worlingham and of Dr. Joseph Arnold, which are inserted in the Appendix.

Death has removed the venerable prelate who had given me permission to inscribe these pages to him. But the event has left me more free to refer to his upright watchfulness, his enlightened and earnest support of institutions formed for the improvement of the mind and the cultivation of refined and liberal tastes; and the same motive which would have prompted me to desire his lordship's acceptance of this manual now leads me, with hearty gratitude and respect, to dedicate it to his memory.

S. W. R.

BECCLES,
October, 1849.

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'ART THOU NAMED OF A FAMILY THE SAME IN SUCCESSIVE GENERATIONS?
IT IS OPEN TO THEE STILL TO EARN FOR EPITHETS, SUCH AN ONE, THE GOOD OR GREAT.'

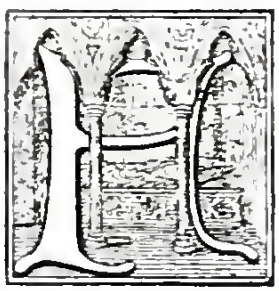
Tupper.

Fauconberge Memorial.

SECTION I.

Fauconberges of Olden Time.

'We were hinted by the occasion, not catched the opportunity, to write of old things or intrude upon the antiquary.'—SIR T. BROWNE: URN-BURIAL.



AUCONBERG, Falconberge, or Fauconbridge—under those and various other forms of orthography—is an ancient and distinguished name.

Claiming a still more remote origin, it is found, in a play published towards the close of the sixteenth century, associated with the reigns of Richard I and King John; and the character, there rudely sketched by the old writer, of Fauconbridge,

'The hardy, wild-head, rough, and venturous,'

was afterwards expanded by Shakspeare, and placed in the light of his enduring

genius. As he usually followed history in the conduct of his plays, it is not impossible that there may have been some

'Robert Fauconbridge,
A soldier by the honour-giving hand
Of Cœur de Lion knighted in the field.'

The chroniclers supplied at least the general features of the frank-hearted, noble 'mad-cap,' who chose rather to be the reputed son of Richard and abide the fortunes of his royal 'cousin,' than to 'be a Fauconbridge' with the then not despicable estate of 'five hundred pounds a year.'[1]

Perhaps the character may have been genuine, the surname attached to it arbitrary. However, it was not fictitious. Many authentic records give evidence that at an early period the Fauconbergs had landed possessions in several counties of England, and were invested with offices of trust and dignity. They are summoned to stately ceremonials and services of knighthood; they attend the great councils of the nation; they contribute to the enriching its religious institutions; they guard its fortresses and its shores; they are firm in asserting its freedom, active in levying its armies and carrying on its wars.

Franco de Fauconberg, of Fauconberg in Normandy, came over at the Conquest; and although he did not then rank with the nobles, his surname has found a place on the roll of Battle Abbey;[2] In Doomsday Book[3] he appears as a vassal of Drogo de Bevere or Beurere, a Fleming and an ambitious adventurer in the Norman expedition, to whom was given the seigniory of Holderness in the East Riding of Yorkshire. Drogo erected his castle at Skipsea and, in conformity with the system of feudalism, granted out portions of his territory to his followers. Certain possessions in Rise fell to the share of the capital tenant

[1] Malone mentions a black-letter tract, intituled 'The History of George W. Faulconbridge, the son of Richard Cœur de Lion,' afterwards reprinted as 'The Historie of Lord Faulconbridge.' It is said that the individual whom Shakspeare introduces as Philip Fauconbridge was the son of a lady of Poicton, and that King Richard bestowed upon him a lordship in that province. He is called in history by the name of Philip only; and a passage in Harding's Chronicle, where he mentions 'one Fauconbridge, therle of Kent his bastarde, a stout-hearted man,' is supposed to have suggested the idea of affixing the name of Fauconbridge to that of Philip. See Malone's Shakspeare, vol. xv, pp. 193-4, 202.

[2] 'Faconbrige': Duchesne, p. 1024; 'Faeunburge:' Holinshed.

[3] Evrviscire; 'In Risvn . . Nē Franco hō Drg̃. hẗ ibi. ii car.' &c. Vol. i, 324b.

PRIOR OF ELY.

above named; and his descendants continued to be lords of that manor nearly four hundred years.[1]

'*Richardo de Ponte Fulconis*,' of whom no other account has been handed down, is mentioned among the forty knights said to have been quartered upon the monks of Ely by William the conqueror.[2]

Walter de Fauconberg, supposed to have been son or grandson of Franco de Fauconberg, was the second husband of Agnes de Arches, foundress of the house of nuns at Nunkeeling in Holderness; on the petition of whom and of her sons, William and Hugh Foliot, the archbishop of York granted to that house the church of Killing or Keeling, in the eighteenth year of king Stephen.[3]

[1] Poulson's History of Holderness, vol. i, p. 402, where, and in various other parts of the samo work, will be found much relating to the Fauconberges of olden time, not transferred into these pages.

[2] Bentham, in his History of Ely (p. 106), refers this transaction to the time of Godfrey's administering the abbot's office A.D. 1076-1081. 'They appear to have been, most of them, gentlemen of the best families in the kingdom, and officers in the king's army, sent down by the king to be maintained during the vacancy, at the charge of the abbey, till he could otherwise provide for them, or that he had occasion for their immediate service; and they had their refections constantly in the common hall with the monks; with them they lived in such perfect harmony that when they were called away to go into Normandy, on the insurrection of Robert the king's son in the year 1077 or 1078, the monks were so well pleased with their company that they could not part with them without regret, and when they departed, conducted them as far as Hadenham with solemn procession and singing, and there respectfully took their leave of them.' This good understanding between the ecclesiastics and their chivalrous guests —sufficiently explained by the 'bountiful feast-making' for which, it is said, Ely bare away the bell— was commemorated by an ancient painting in the refectory at Ely. Each soldier was represented 'impaled' with his monk; and the successors of the knights were also complimented by the introduction of the arms which had become hereditary in each family. See Bentham, App. pp. *3, *5. The annexed illustration is taken from pl. xiii in that work.

In Godwin 'De Præsulibus Angliæ' it is stated that the name is spelt in 'the Ecclesiastical Archives of Canterbury, *Faukisberi*.' This orthography, and the latinized form on the engraving of the Ely tablet, seem to be borrowed from Fulco, Falcasius, or Falkisius (Fouk, Faulk, or Faukes), a Norman knight, who is said to have enjoyed the favour of King John, but who in 1224 seized the castle of Bedford and, being obliged after a siege of eight months to surrender at discretion, was committed to the custody of Eustace de Fauconberge, bishop of London, and at length ordered to abjure the realm. Whereupon this distich was written of him:

'Perdidit in meuse *Fulco*, tam fervidus ense
Omine sub sævo quicquid quæsivit ab ævo.'

Denne's History of Lambeth, cited in Nichols's Progresses of Queen Elizabeth, vol. iii, p. 439.

[3] Cott. MSS. Otho, c. viii, fol. 88 b. Harl. MSS. 805, art. 67. The priory of Nun-Kelynge was founded, according to Peck, A.D. 1152. Peter de Fauconberg, Walter de Falkenberg, and sir Andrew

Sir Peter de Falkenberge, knt., son of Walter and of Agnes de Arches, was probably the same who granted to the Collegiate Church of St. John de Beverley the body of Odo, son of Roger de Ryse, his villein or bondman by birth (*nativum*) with his whole family and effects.[1]

Eustace de Fauconberg, one of the sons of sir Peter, was conspicuous, in his time, apart from the lustre of chivalry. Fuller mentions that he was a native of Yorkshire, and that, during the reigns of king John and his successor, he became 'well fixed in the favour of prince and people.'[2] Chief justice of the common pleas under the former monarch,[3] and treasurer of the exchequer under the latter,[4] he was a privy councillor to both, and entrusted by them with repeated embassies to France.[5] He was presented to the prebendal stall of Holborn in the cathedral church of St. Paul; and in the year 1222 was chosen bishop of London.[6] In this capacity he attested the confirmatory grant, made two years later by Henry III, of the great charter of freedom.[7] Bishop Fauconberg died 31st October, 1228, and was buried in St. Paul's cathedral, beneath a marble tomb,—one of those which escaped 'the storm of fatal destruction' in the second year of queen Elizabeth, and 'the shadows whereof'

Falconberg are also mentioned among its benefactors. Dugd. Mon. new ed. vol. iv, pp. 185, 187; Poulson, Hist. Holdern. vol. i, p. 373 et seqq. The cumbent effigies of sir Andrew and his lady were in the chancel of Nunkeeling Priory church and still remain in the church erected there in 1810. Poulson, vol. i, p. 386. The priory was surrendered 31 Hen. VIII; and the manor and rectory of Nunkeeling were afterwards granted to sir Richard Gresham, knt., whose widow, dame Ann Gresham, by deed dated 31 March, 29 Eliz. in consideration of her love and affection to *William Read* her son and heir apparent, and to Thomas son of William, and of an intended marriage between Thomas and Mildred, second daughter of sir Thomas Cecil, knt., settled a moiety of the manor of Nunkeeling upon the said Thomas and Mildred. William Read, or Rede, father of William Read whose widow married sir Thomas Gresham, and grandfather of sir William Read of Beccles, who was the individual mentioned in the above deed, had a grant from the crown of the manor and rectory of Beccles, 33 Hen. VIII. Their descendants are in possession of property in Beccles, including that which is now occupied as the Fauconberge grammar school. Thus do places remote from each other learn sympathy, and distant generations join hands across the gulf of ages! See Poulson, vol. i, p. 380; Suckl. Hist. Suff. vol. i, pp. 30, 31.

[1] Poulson, Hist. Holdern. vol. i, p. 404.

[2] Fuller's Worthies, vol. ii, p. 500.

[3] Abbrev. Plac. Job. rot. 8.

[4] Matthew Paris, 313, 9.

[5] Dugd. Hist. St. Paul's, p. 55.

[6] Ibid. pp. 251, 55. Contemporary with the bishop were Philip de Fauconberge, Archdeacon of Huntingdon and prebend of Cadington Major, and William de Fauconberge, prebend of Cantlers or Kentish town. Dugd. Hist. St. Paul's, pp. 18, 237, 258.

[7] Thomson's Essay on Magna Charta, p. 157.

were 'exactly represented' by Dugdale, as they appeared when the still more furious tempest of puritan protestantism fell upon every symbol of idolatry.[1]

To sir Walter de Fauconberge,[2] another son of sir Peter, king Henry II gave the wardship and marriage of the three daughters of Simon Fitz-Simon, of Brikesworth in the county of Northampton, and Isabel his wife, the father of which Isabel was Thomas de Cukeney, founder of the abbey of Welbeck.[3] Walter himself married Agnes, the eldest, and gave Petronilla, the third daughter, to his brother *Stephen Fauconberge*, 'with certain carves of land in Cukeney,' being part of the inheritance of their mother, in the county of Nottingham.[4] These were, probably, the lands which Henry I conferred on Richard de Cukeney, father of Thomas, to be held by the service of shoeing the king's horse as often as he came to 'Maunsfeld'—a favourite resort of our early monarchs for hunting—and under the stipulation that if he should lame the palfrey, he should provide another of the value of four marks.[5]

[1] Dugd. Hist. St. Paul's, p. 55, and pl. xiv. See initial at p. 1 supra. Weever (Fun. Mon. p. 359) gives the inscription annexed to the bishop's tomb: 'Hic jacet Eustachius de Fauconberg, quondam episcopus, qui multa bona contulit ministris ecclesie S. Pauli.' The same writer quotes 'an old manuscript' epitaph:

'Hic jacet Eustachius, redolens ut Assyria nardus,
Virtutum multis doribus et meritis.
Vir fuit hic magnus et Episcopus....ut agnus
Vitâ conspicuus, dogmate precipuus.'

The following are some of the 'multa bona' which he bestowed on the cathedral, as enumerated at a visitation in 1295: 'Una crux parvula ex auro continens interius partem ligni crucis . . . et in anteriori platâ continentur duo sapphiri et quinque perle; . . . una mitra; . . . tunica et dalmatica de viridi sameto . . . debiles valde; casula de rubeo sameto; . . . manuale bonum; gradale, de bonâ literâ; . . . troperium.' Dugd. Hist. St. Paul's, p. 310, et seqq.

[2] In the succeeding paragraphs of the present section, Banks's Dormant and Extinct Baronage (vol. ii, p. 176 et seqq.) is generally followed; authorities for additions and deviations being given in the notes. See also Dugd. Mon. vol. vi, pt. 1, p. 267. The pedigree which will be found in the Appendix (No. I.) is compiled from Banks and Poulson, compared with Dodsworth, Dugdale's Monasticon, Baker's History of Northamptonshire, various national records, &c.

[3] Temp. Henry II. Dugd. Mon. vol. vi, pt. 2, p. 872.

[4] Harl. MSS. 805, art. 67.

[5] 'In capite pro tali servitio de ferendo palefridum domini regis super quatuor pedes de cluario [clavario?] domini regis quotienscunque ad manerium suum de Maunsfeld jacuerit; et si inclaudet palefridum domini regis, dabit ei palefridum quatuor marcarum.' Dugd. Mon. vol. vi, pt. 2, p. 872; Banks, Ext. Bar. vol. ii, p. 178. The service rendered was somewhat costly, if an opinion may be

William, son of Stephen, was in the wardship of king John; and was succeeded by *Henry*, whose son *William* had summons to parliament 28 Edw. I, and left *John* his heir, an idiot, and two other sons, one of whom, *sir Henry de Fauconberg*, had his father's estate, and held the above carucates of land by the singular form of serjeanty before mentioned.[1]

Sir Walter de Fauconberge, the elder brother of Stephen, was the founder of a distinct branch. His immediate successor was *Peter;* who took part with the barons at the latter end of the reign of king John, and had restitution of his lands in the first year of Henry III.[2]

Walter, son of sir Peter de Fauconberg, was constituted governor of Plympton castle in the county of Devon, 8 Henry III. He married Agnes, one of the four sisters and coheiresses of Peter de Brus,[3] a descendant of that Robert de Brus who came over with the conqueror and who had, with other possessions in the north riding of Yorkshire, the castle of Skelton,[4] as his chief

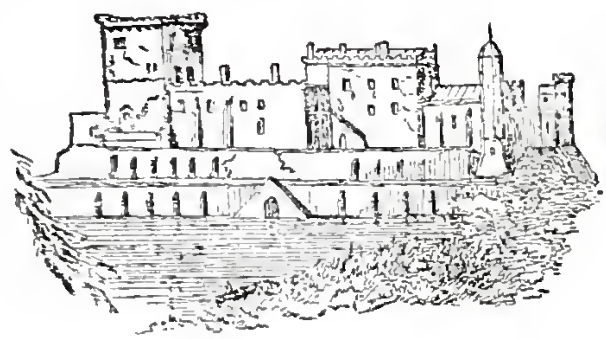
formed from the statement that William the Conqueror gave to Simon de St. Liz estates 'valued at £40 per annum to provide shoes for his horses.' Ext. Bar. vol. iii, p. 389.

[1] Poulson, Hist. Holdern. vol. i, p. 405; see also Testa de Nevill, p. 1. Banks, after mentioning the parliamentary summons of William, great grandson of Stephen, adds, that 'of him or his posterity nothing further is commemorated.' Ext. Bar. vol. i, p. 298, vol. ii, p. 178.

[2] Poulson, Hist. Holdern. vol. i, p. 403.

[3] Plac. de quo Warr. pp. 193, 788; Abbrev. Plac. p. 8; Dugd. Mon. vol. vi, p. 268; Banks, Ext. Bar. vol. i, p. 109.

[4] Skelton Castle, which was built about 1140, at a more recent period became the abode of John Hall Stevenson, the intimate friend and relation of Sterne; and the latter found in its antiquated library abundant materials whereon to expend his labour and ingenuity. In the witty collection intituled 'Crazy Tales,' Hall Stevenson gives a description of his residence under the name of Crazy Castle:



'There is a castle in the north,
Seated upon a swampy clay,
At present but of little worth,—
In former times it had its day.
This ancient castle is called Crazy,
Whose mouldering walls a moat environs,
Which moat goes heavily and lazy,
Like a poor prisoner in irons.
Many a time I've stood and thought,
Seeing a boat upon this ditch,
It looked as if it had been brought
For the amusement of a witch,

seat. In the purparty of Agnes de Brus, Skelton passed to the Fauconberges.[1]

When king Edward I determined to reduce by force his rebellious vassal Lewellyn prince of Wales, Walter de Fauconberge proffered the service of one knight's fee for his third part of lands formerly of Peter de Brus.[2] This Walter is expressly styled, in an order to attend a muster of the army at Carlisle, baron Wauter Faucumberge.[3] He was summoned to successive parliaments, at Shrewsbury in the year 1283, at Westminster, Bury St. Edmunds and elsewhere in 1295 and several subsequent years; and was often required to perform military services both at home and abroad.[4] He joined in the letter, subscribed at the parliament at Lincoln in the year 1301, whereby the 'earles and peeres,' on behalf of themselves and of the community of England, told pope Boniface that the kingdom of Scotland was not of his fee, asserted the supreme dominion of the English crown beyond the Tweed, and, in a word, repudiated the papal jurisdiction in all temporal concerns.[5]

To sail among the applauding frogs,
With water rats, dead cats, and dogs.
The boat so leaky is and cold,
That if you're fanciful and merry
You may conceive, without being told,
That it resembles Charon's wherry.
A turret also you may note,
Its glory vanished like a dream,
Transformed into a pigeon cote,
Nodding beside the sleeping stream,
From whence, by steps by moss o'ergrown,
You mount upon a terrace high,
Where stands that heavy pile of stone
Irregular and all awry:
If many a buttress did not reach
A kind and salutary hand,
Did not encourage and beseech,
The terrace and the house to stand,
Left to themselves, and at a loss,
They'd tumble down into the foss.'

The castle was nearly surrounded by a deep glen, finely wooded, and remained through several centuries a noble specimen of picturesque antiquity. But in the year 1788 the grandson of Hall Stevenson—who assumed the name of Wharton—commenced the work of destruction and, at an enormous expense, contrived to flood the glen, demolish the terraces, and obliterate almost every remnant of antiquity. Ord, History of Cleveland, p. 253.

[1] Agnes de Fauconberge of Skelton was buried in the neighbouring conventual church of Gisburgh (or Gisburne). Her ancestor Robert de Brus founded the priory at that place A. D. 1129. Dugd. Mon. vol. vi, p. 265.

[2] An. 5 Edw. I, 1277. Parl. Writs, edited by sir Francis Palgrave, vol. i, p. 201; Digest, p. 591.

[3] 26 and 27 Edw. I. Rym. Fœd. vol. ii, pt. 2, pp. 900, 909. Parl. Writs, vol. i, p. 317; Dig. p. 592.

[4] Parl. Writs, vol. i, pp. 16, 29, 31, 33, 48, 52, 79, 82, 113, 115, 116; Dig. pp. 591, 592.

[5] 'Pernegant jurisdictionem papæ *in temporalibus quoquo modo*.' Rym. Fœd. vol. ii, pt. 2, p. 927. The terms employed were even more sweeping and unqualified than Speed (p. 560) and others have represented them. See Blom. Hist. Norf. vol. vi, p. 137; Suckling, Hist. Suff. vol. ii, p. 407; Page, Supp. to Kirby's Suff. Trav. p. 241.

It is doubtful whether the next *Walter de Fauconberge* was ever summoned to parliament.[1] On his death, his son *Walter de Fauconberge* did homage and obtained livery of his lands. In the thirty-fourth year of king Edward I, he, with prince Edward and other eminent persons, was made a knight of the bath, by bathing. His attendance was required at the coronation of Edward II and queen Isabella,[2] when the misguided prince sowed discontent afresh in the minds of the nobility, by reviving an extravagant degree of attention to Piers Gaveston. Speed relates that 'none was neare to Piers in bravery of apparrell or delicacie of fashion, in that pompe.'[3] Edward of Caernavon gave him, among other princely possessions, the seigniory of Holderness.[4] The barons, stung by the insolence of the favourite, made his perpetual banishment the condition of a subsidy; and finding their petitions and remonstrances ineffectual, the chief lords consulted upon that 'desperate course of reformation in this point,' which ended in the assassination of the offensive earl. In these proceedings it is more than probable the Fauconberges took part; for several of them afterwards sought and obtained the royal pardon, having been accessary to the death of Gaveston, and the disturbances occasioned thereby.[5]

The knight under notice was addressed in the eleventh year of Edward II as one of the 'greater barons.'[6] He was summoned many times to parliament, and to those warlike operations whose chief design was to resist the inroads and crush the power of Robert de Brus, afterwards king of Scotland.[7]

John de Fauconberge had livery of his lands in the 13th of Edward II. He built the great chapel at Skelton castle, and obtained a royal grant of a market on saturdays, and a fair on monday and three following days in whitsun week at Skelton; instead of a market which he and his ancestors had held there on a sunday.[8] To him, with others, was entrusted, in 1326, the task of blockading

[1] See Nicolas, Synopsis of the Peerage, vol. i, p. 227.

[2] Parl. Writs, vol. ii, div. 3, p. 17; Dig. p. 834. Rym. Fœd. vol. ii, pt. 1, p. 27.

[3] Speed, pp. 567, 568; Taylor, Glory of Regality, p. 253.

[4] Poulson, Hist. Holdern. vol. i, p. 45.

[5] Rym. Fœd. vol. ii, pt. 1, pp. 230, 231; Parl. Writs, vol. ii. div. 2, pp. 67, 69; Dig. div. 3, pp. 833, 834, 835.

[6] Parl. Writs, vol. ii, div. 1, p. 181; Dig. div. 3, p. 835.

[7] Parl. Writs, vol. ii, div. 1, p. 373 et al. See Dig. div. 3, pp. 610, 834.

[8] Inq. ad quod damnum, p. 154; Harl. MSS. 805, art. 67.

TOMB AT Glee . R . E

the sea-coast between Whitby and Yarm, to prevent the landing of emissaries from France.[1] In the seventh year of Edward III he was in the wars of Scotland, and five years later in those of Flanders. Afterward he appears as sheriff of Yorkshire; and as governor of Berwick upon Tweed.[2] He had summons to Parliament from the 9th to the 23rd of Edward III, in which latter year he died,[3] and was succeeded by

Walter, his son and heir; who was summoned to parliament from the 24th to the 36th of Edward III, the year of his decease. He was then found to be possessed of Skelton and other estates.[4] He had issue by Maud de Pateshull, his first wife. His second, Isabel, sister of John Bigod, he enfeoffed with the manor of Rise. She survived;[5] had Skelton assigned as part of her dower;[6] and, 'despising the offspring of her husband's first wife,' alienated Rise to John Nevill, lord of Raby.[7] On her decease in 1402, she was found possessed, together with Skelton, Rise, and other domains in Yorkshire, of a moiety of the Manor of *South Otterington*.[8] John Bigod, knight, her brother's son, was declared to be her heir.[9] Skelton, and some of her other estates, reverted to the son of her husband by his former wife.[10]

The successor of the last named Walter was *sir Thomas de Fauconberge*, who was also one of the four coheirs of sir William de Pateshull, his maternal

[1] Parl. Writs, vol. ii, div. 2, p. 279; Dig. div. 3, p. 834.

[2] 15 and 16 Edw. III, Banks.

[3] As to the alliance of Amicia, daughter of Walter de Fauconberge, with the Engaine family, see Banks, Ext. Bar. vol. i, p. 293; and respecting Roger, the younger son, and *his* son Walter de Fauconberge, lord of Pateshull by grant from Joan widow of John de Fauconberge, see Baker, Hist. co. Northampton, vol. ii, p. 296; Esc. 3 Hen. v, n. 15.

[4] Esc. 36 Ed. III, p. 1, n. 7.

[5] Esc. 2 Hen. IV, n. 27.

[6] Esc. 40 Ed. III, n. 52.

[7] Harl. MSS. 805, art. 67.

[8] Inq. post mort. 2 Hen. IV, n. 47, vol. iii, p. 275.

[9] Harl. MSS. 805, art. 67.

[10] Inq. post mort. 9 Hen. IV, n. 19, vol. iii, p. 316. Poulson, Hist. Holderness, vol. i, p. 406.

Isabel de Fauconberge was buried in the conventual church at Gisburgh. Harl. MSS. 805, art. 67. In Dugdale's Monasticon (vol. vi, p. 265) is an engraving of an altar tomb formerly existing there, which is described in Ord's History of Cleveland (p. 199) as the tomb of Robert de Brus the competitor, whose effigy appears at one end of it, but may perhaps have been designed to commemorate some member of the united families of Brus and Fauconberge at a later period. On the south side were figures of five knights, three of them bearing the Brus achievement, a saltire and chief; while on the north side

uncle.[1] His seal, bearing a lion rampant, is affixed to a grant, made in 1366, of his right in the manor of Rise, Withornwick, and the advowson of the church and chantry in Rise, to Dame Isabella de Fauconberge. In the same year he also granted to her and her heirs, several persons by name, described as his 'nativi,' or villeins, with all their goods, chattels, and 'sequel' (their wives and children) for ever.[2]

He was with William de Windsor in Ireland, in the 43rd year of Edward III. Soon after this, he made over to Hugh de Westwyk and John Capon divers manors in the counties of Lincoln, Suffolk, and Bedford, and accompanied the king in his latest expedition into France.[3] In consequence of his having been charged with declining from his allegiance, his estates were seized into the king's hands; but they were restored after several years; sir John de Felton and others, who had been enfeoffed by Capon, denying that Fauconberge had traitorously adhered to the French.[4]

John de Fauconberge, son of Thomas, died in his father's life time without issue; and *Joan*, his sister, was the only surviving daughter and heiress of Thomas de Fauconberge. She was born at Skelton castle in 1407, and baptized in the church there, on the day her sister Isabel was married to Sir John de

were five other knights with the lion rampant, one of them having a label of three points. Collins (Peerage, vol. ii, p. 324) asserts that the coat arg. a lion ramp. az. borne by the earls of Ailesbury on a canton, was the heraldic bearing of Brus of Skelton. See also Banks, Ext. Bar. vol. iii, p. 39. And it is observable that the arms of the priory of Gisburne (founded by a Brus) were the same, with the augmentation a bend gules. The seal of Walter de Fauconberg of Rise contains the ancient arms of that family, a fesse and in chief three pallets, and his descendants adopted the lion rampant of the Brus on account of their connexion with the family and estate of that illustrious line. Ord, p. 251. In the roll of the Bannerets of England, compiled in the reign of Edw. II, the shield assigned to 'sire Wauter Faucounberge' is 'de argent un lion rampaund de azure;' that of (probably his son) 'sire Walt. Fauconbge,' 'de argent un lion de azure, e une baston goboune de or e de goule.' The other branch of the Fauconberges, noticed at page 5, bore at the same period a totally different coat: 'sire Henri Fauconberge de argent ii barres masele de sable.' Parl. Writs, vol. ii, div. 3, pp. 410, 411, 420.

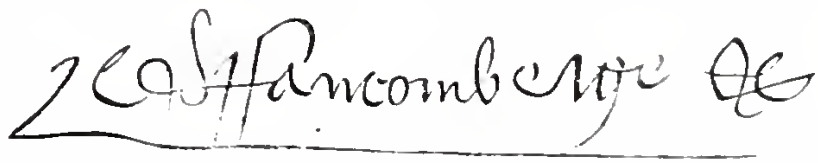
[1] Baker, Hist. co. Northampton, vol. ii, p. 296; Esc. 6 Ric. II, n. 180.

[2] Esc. 33 Edw. III, n. 40.

[3] Poulson, Hist. Holdern. vol. i, p. 406. That writer has drawn attention to the circumstances that the grant of human beings noticed at p. 4 supra, was made to a *religious* society, and that, in this latter instance, the deed bears date on the *christian sabbath!*

[4] He had the king's letters of protection, as about to accompany Thomas earl of Warwick beyond seas, 46 Ed. III. Rym. Fœd. vol. iii, pt. 2, p. 953.

Wilton. Sir William Nevill, one of those potent brothers, sons of Ralph, first earl of Westmoreland, by Joan his wife, daughter of John of Gaunt, married the heiress of Fauconberge, had livery of her lands of inheritance 10 Henry v, and was, in her right, baron Fauconberge. In the succeeding reign he was actively engaged in the French war, but, being sent into Normandy to negociate a peace, was perfidiously seized and imprisoned.[1] He was knighted with king Henry vi, at Leicester, by their uncle the duke of Bedford, in 1426, and afterwards made governor of Roxburgh castle. He had summons to parliament from 1429 to 1461; and his signature occurs as that of a privy councillor.[2] By recovering the post of Castleford above Ferrybridge, he prepared the way for



the battle of Towton, which occurred on palm sunday, 29th March 1461;[3] and though of Lancastrian descent, he fought valiantly for the Yorkists in that sanguinary engagement, commanding the van of the army.[4] In recompence of his services, he was created earl of Kent. The following year he was appointed lord admiral of England; and the king granted him various castles and manors; but he died immediately,[5] without issue male,[6] on which event those estates were transferred to George duke of Clarence, and the earldom of Kent became extinct.[7]

[1] Baker, ubi supra.

[2] Cott. MSS. Vesp. F. xiii, fo. 39; Nichols, Autographs, 'Plantagenets and their adherents,' n. 22.

[3] The news of the victory was six days in reaching London. See Paston Letters, i, vol. i, p. 217; Ramsay's edition, vol. i, p. 127.

[4] His prudence appears to have been equal to his courage. Taking advantage of a storm of snow which was driving in the face of the Lancastrians, he 'commanded his archers to shoot each man a flight,' and thus betrayed the enemy into a lavish and ineffectual discharge of their 'whole sheaves of arrows,' to be gathered up and 'shot against their own shooters',—'by which only stratagem, as was constantly averred, the battel and day was lost and wonne.' Speed, p. 687, 688. Boothroyd, Hist. Pontefract, p. 128.

[5] He was buried in the priory of Gisburgh. See note 10, p. 9 supra.

[6] As to the 'stout hearted' marauder, sir Thomas Fauconbridge, reputed son of the earl of Kent, his attack upon London in favour of Henry vi, and his subsequent surrender and execution, see Baker's Chronicle, p. 212; Speed, pp. 693, 696, 697; Paston Letters, xlii, vol. ii, p. 73; Rams. ed. vol. ii, p. 63; and note 1, p. 2 supra.

[7] Baker, Hist. co. Northampton, vol. ii, p. 296. The matrix of the seal of William Nevill, lord

Joan countess of Kent died in 1490, at the age of eighty-three, leaving sir James Strangeways, son of her daughter Elizabeth, and William Coniers esq., son of her daughter Alice, her coheirs; amongst whose descendants and representatives the barony of Fauconberge remained in abeyance.[1]

In 1627, the title baron Fauconberg of Yarum was conferred, by Charles I, upon sir Thomas Bellasis of Coxwold, who was advanced in 1643 to the dignity of viscount Fauconberg of Henknowle.[2] His descendant, Thomas earl Fauconberg, married Mary Cromwell, daughter of the elder protector.[3] —But that genealogy is foreign to the present object; being unconnected with the blood of the ancient baronial family of Fauconberge, from whom the benefactor of the Beccles grammar school claims to have been descended.

Fauconberge has lately been presented to the Royal Society of Antiquaries by Thomas William King esq. York herald. It has the arms of Nevill and Fauconberge quarterly, with the crest, a bull's head, upon a helmet and lambrequin. The shield is side-standing, cir. temp. Hen. VI; legend in black letter characters, Sigillum Willielmi Neville domini de Fauconberge. Probably the seal was made soon after he was summoned to parliament, for the practice of *quartering* the arms of an heiress by her husband was not uncommon about that period. He was elected K. G. 17 Hen. VI, and invested at the seige of Harfleur by Windsor herald. His garter plate has Fauconberge ar. a lion ramp. az. in the *first* quarter with the arms of Nevill.

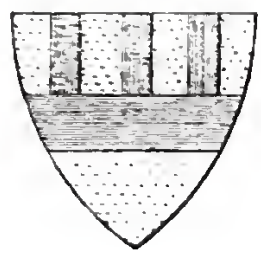
[1] Banks, Ext. Bar. vol. ii, pp. 115, 117, vol. iii, p. 419; Baker, Hist. co. Northampton, vol. ii, p. 296, and authorities there cited.

[2] The acceptance of which territory by his ancestor in the reign of Richard II, in exchange for Bellasis in the county of Durham, gave rise to the proverb—

'Bellasis, Bellasis, daft was thy soule,
When thou gave Bellasis for Henknowle.'

[3] This earldom has been long extinct; the viscounty continued till 1815. Collins, Peerage; and see Nichols, Prog. James I, vol. i, pp. 82, 201.

Fauconberge of Rise.



FAUCONBERGE OF BECCLES.

SECTION II.

Fauconberge of Berries.

"This genealogye
I desyr to know; wherfor telle me
Who was his fadir? yf it please the."
DESCENT OF THE LORDIS OF CLARE.

IT must be acknowledged that the genealogical connexion of the ancient and modern families of Fauconberge is involved in obscurity.[1]

At South Otterington near Thirsk, in the north riding of the county of York, we have seen that Isabel de Fauconberge[2] held manorial property about the beginning of the fifteenth century.[3] And as early as the reign of Henry VIII,[4] a *Roger Fauconbridge* was settled in the same place. From his son *Christopher*

1 No pedigree is registered at the Heralds' College by which this connexion can be clearly traced.

2 Supra p. 9. Mr. Poulson gives 'from Dodsworth' three generations as lineal descendants of Walter and Isabel de Fauconberge, but afterwards cites the inquisition by which it appears that Walter de Fauconberge left no issue by her.

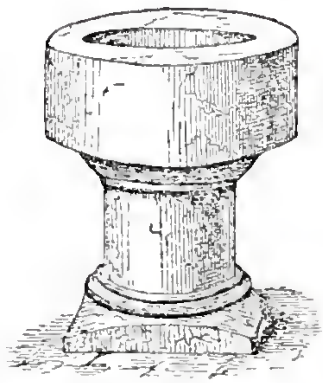
3 By the conqueror's survey it appears that the soke of the lands in 'Otrinctun' belonged to the king's manor of 'Alertune' [Northallerton] which earl Edwin had in the time of Edward the confessor; that there were two manors in 'Ostrinctune,' namely, Egelfride and Altor, six carucates to be taxed, and land to three ploughs; and further that Robert de Bruis held in 'Otrintona' the fee of six carucates. Domesday Book, vol. i, fol. 299, 300, 322.

4 See pedigree, Appendix, No. II.

The rectory of South Otterington was in two medieties—called in 1291 Thomas's and William's parts—the one, formerly in the patronage of the Malbys, passed to the Beckwiths of Clint; the other,

Fauconbridge there sprang a second *Roger*, who had, besides other children, Thomas, the father of Dr. Henry Fauconberge of Beccles.

Thomas Fauconberge esq. is described as of Great Otterington, and had also a residence in St. Ann's Lane, Westminster. His name occurs repeatedly, as that of a vestryman, in the books of the parish of St. Margaret. He was also a justice of the peace, member of parliament for Westminster, held the high office of receiver general of the revenue during the commonwealth,[1]



(on the north side of the church) formerly in the patronage of the Wassands, and afterwards of the Waddesleys, went to the Everinghams of Birkin and the *Fauconbridges*. Both medieties came into the hands of the Talbots about 150 years before archbishop Sharp's time, and they presented till 1796. Lawton, Collectio rerum ecclesiasticarum in diocesi Eboracensi. This statement shows that the Fauconbridges were owners of the mediety at least as early as about 1540. We look naturally, but almost in vain, to the parish of South Otterington for memorials of the family. The old church—so called to distinguish it from the more elegant structure by which it has been replaced—contained no monuments; and the registers existing in the parish do not extend further back than the commencement of the last century. The church, with the exception of the chancel, which was late Norman, appears to have been rebuilt about the time of Charles II. An ancient cruciform gravestone, shown (with the shaft of a window in the tower) in the initial at p. 13 supra, and some decorated ornaments which were found buried in the foundation, on the south side, prove it a modern building, though the old materials and plan were probably used a second time. About fifty years ago the roof, which had been of a much higher pitch, was lowered. The annexed view of the church is from a drawing taken in 1839. The plain Norman font, which had fallen into decay, has been carefully restored, and is now placed in *North* Otterington church.

[1] The writer has seen a receipt given to Thomas Fauconberge in that capacity, by lord Herbert of Cherbury, 5th October 1645, for £10, being his lordship's 'allowance for one week.' The noble pensioner owed his rank to the favour of royalty, but joined the parliamentary side during the civil wars, and had an 'allowance for his livelihood, being spoiled by the king's forces.' Annual Register, 1758, p. 494; Whitelock, p. 134; Banks, vol. iii, p. 347.

SOUTH CTTERINGTON.

and is said, moreover, to have taken part in the military affairs of that turbulent period.[1]

His activity in the office of auditor general is attested by Richard Bradshaw, Cromwell's ambassador to Russia and other northern courts. In a letter to the secretary Thurloe, Bradshaw relates that, in 1648, coming to pass his accounts as a subordinate collector of revenue, and pay some money to Mr. Fauconberge, he had his lodgings broken open and was robbed; 'and though it was a time of great distraction, yet by means of the warrants and the assistance of Mr. Fauconberge, he apprehended the culprits, who were sons of persons of note, and brought them to justice.'[2]

Thurloe has also preserved a letter, dated 11th May 1654, addressed to him by Thomas Fauconberge, 'touching the value of the farme of the subsidy of alnage of the old and new drapery,' which had been demised to trustees for the use of the Lord Aubigney and his children.[3] Affairs of this description may have brought the auditor into contact with alderman Avery of Westminster,[4] to whom his third son Lawrence was apprenticed, and who was much occupied with questions of 'drapery' and 'alnage,' as appears by other documents in the heavy tomes of Thurloe and Whitelock.

[1] A '*captain* Fauconbridge, within the line of communication' bore in 1643, the arms of 'sire Wauter,' temp. Ed. II, with the bordure engrailed azure used afterwards by Dr. Fauconberge of Beccles. 'Captain Fauconbridge' is also mentioned as one of those who, in June 1647, were desired to bring the trained bands of Westminster to guard the house of parliament. Whitelock, p. 253.

[2] Noble, Lives of the Regicides, vol. i, p. 64. [3] State Papers, vol. ii, p. 277.

[4] Alderman Avery was among the 'pretended' civic functionaries who 'personally proclaimed the act for the abolishing of kingly authority,' 30th May 1649, (Reliquiæ Sacræ Carolinæ, Hague, 1651) and one of the commissioners of customs who received the express thanks of the parliament 'for their faithful service of the publick.' Whitelock, p. 415. 'Samuel Avery,' as governor of the merchant adventurers of England, signed their petition to the council of state in 1652, desiring that measures might be adopted 'in their honours' deep wisdom' to ensure, in some town of Flanders, personal security, the exercise of the reformed religion, and a 'free vent' for 'the drapery of this land.' Thurloe, vol. i, pp. 217, 219. Two years later, 'Alderman Avery' was a member of the first protectorate parliament—a teller, on the question being put 'that candles be brought in!' Burton's Diary, vol. i, introd. p. e. After the restoration, the name occurs in the city of London under another aspect, the signature 'Avery' being appended to an order, 18th July 1668, for payment to sir William Hooker of £75 for procuring an act of parliament to indemnify the sheriffs for escape of prisoners 'in the time of the late dismall fire.' Richard Avery, a thrifty Blackwell-hall factor, and a warm-hearted puritan, lived in Cateaton street at the close of that eventful century.

The receiver general married the daughter of John Bradshaw esq. of Southolt, in Suffolk,[1] deputy chamberlain of the Exchequer, Rouge croix 1624, and Windsor herald 1626.[2]

Mr. Fauconberge died in 1655, and was buried in the chancel of St. Ann's chapel, Westminster,[3] a building which has long since been swept away.

By his will,[4] dated 2nd May, 1655, the manor or commandrie of the mount, called the mount St. John, in the county of York, a settlement of the knights hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem,[5]—certain lands at Pulham and a share of the manor of Pulham, in Norfolk, derived through his wife's father, Windsor herald[6]—a capital messuage and lands at South Otterington, purchased of one Elmehurst and of Thomas Willy—a farm in Whetwell, and another in South Otterington, purchased of his cousin Roger Fauconberge—are charged, in aid of the testator's personal estate, with the payment of his debts[7] and of legacies to his daughters and others; and, subject to those charges, are devised to his son Thomas for his life, and entailed upon his male issue; with similar provisions, on failure of such issue, in favour of the testator's other sons, Robert, Lawrence, Charles, and *Henry*, successively, and their respective male issue. The manor of Grove Barnes in Staines, Middlesex, and lands in that parish and in Laleham, as well as a capital messuage in South Otterington

[1] The burial of John Bradshaw is registered there, 26th September 1633.

[2] Noble, Hist. of the College of Arms, p. 241. John Revett esq., who married this herald's [daughter's] great grand-daughter, Elizabeth Fauconberge, had 'a good portrait of Windsor, half length, in a ruff, and otherwise in the dress of the times in which he lived.' Ibid.

[3] Noble, ubi supra.

[4] The executors were the testator's 'loveing friend,' Richard Newman esq. of Westminster; James Wythe, of Framsden in Suffolk, gentleman; Roger Fauconberge, of South Otterington, gentleman; and Edward Fauconberge, of Westminster, gentleman; and by them, except James Wythe, the will was proved before the judges for probate of wills, on the 17th of July and 30th of October 1655.

[5] This preceptory was granted in exchange to the archbishop of York, 34 Hen. VIII. Dugd. Mon. vol. vi, pt. 2, p. 803.

[6] The Manor of Pulham was sold by King Charles I and the chamber of London, about the year 1631, 'to divers tenants.' In 1679 it was held in thirty parts, one of which belonged to Windsor herald at his death, and was given by him to John Bradshaw, his eldest son, subject to the payment of an annuity to William, a second son. This was the part which afterwards came to Thomas Fauconberge. Blomef. Norf. vol. v, p. 401.

[7] 'Whereof,' he says, 'there are not any considerable.'

purchased of his cousin John Browne of Holme, had been settled upon Dorothea, the testator's wife, for her jointure, and, as to certain portions, upon their heirs male. The reversion of these estates, together with his mansion in South Otterington and lands late of John Talbot gentleman, were devised to the testator's sons, and their respective male issue, in the same manner as the property before mentioned.[1]

There being no issue of the eldest son of Thomas, the first devisee, the entailed estates passed to Edward Fauconberge, citizen of London; whose only child Elizabeth was heiress and residuary legatee of Dr. Henry Fauconberge of Beccles, and afterwards the wife of John Revett esq. of Brandeston hall in Suffolk.[2] On the decease of this lady the Fauconberge family is said to have become extinct.[3]

By Mr. Revett, the Otterington estate was alienated; and Rowland Almond,

[1] These arrangements show that the sons before named were children of a former wife. According to Noble, her name was Elizabeth, but in a pedigree among the collections of J. C. Brooke, late Somerset herald, the daughter of Windsor who married Thomas Fauconberge is called Margaret.

[2] See Revett Pedigree, Appendix, (No. III.)

Nicholas, second son of John Revett and Elizabeth (Fauconberge), is known as an architect and the fellow-traveller of '*Athenian*' Stuart, with whom he resided several years at Rome, Athens, and Smyrna. Their joint work on the antiquities of Athens was designed to illustrate the purest examples of Grecian architecture, many of which no longer exist. Mr. Revett travelled through Asia Minor, &c. with Dr. Chandler, and published the 'Ionian Antiquities,' having been engaged for that purpose by the Dilettanti society. He returned in 1766, and afterward spent his time in preparing his drawings for publication, and in superintending some works of architecture. Nichols, Literary Anecdotes, vol. ix, pp. 143, 147. See also Gent. Mag. vol. 91, (1821) pt. 2, p. 423. Page, Supp. to Kirby's Suff. Trav. pp. 81, 1015. The following inscription appears upon an altar tomb in the churchyard of Brandeston, with the arms of Revett quartering Fauconberge: 'Sacred to the memory of Nicholas second son of John Revett late of this parish gent. by Elizabeth his wife, sole daughter of Edward Fauconberge late citizen of London, also great niece and heiress to Henry Fauconberge late of Beccles in this county LL.D. He died June 3, 1804, aged 84 years.'

[3] Mrs. Revett was interred in the south porch of Brandeston church, where is the subjoined inscription: 'Underneath are deposited the remains of Elizabeth Revett widow, who departed this life on y^e^ first day of November in the year of our Lord 1763, of her age, 70. She was of a very ancient family in Yorkshire, which is now extinct, was the only daughter of Edward Fauconberge gent. and Ann his wife and relict of John Revett late of this place, gent. by whom she lies interred.'

one of the purchasers, afterwards sold away from his farm the field in which was situated the home of the Fauconberges.[1]

Henry Fauconberge,[2] fifth and youngest son of Thomas Fauconberge esq. the receiver general, was born in 1634. Under that year, in the parochial register of St. Margaret, Westminster, his baptism is thus recorded:

'*Aprill* 19, *Henry Faulconbridg: s. Thomas.*'[3]

In May, 1655, he was a student at Trinity hall, Cambridge, as appears by the will of his father, who, after bequeathing to him an annuity of thirty pounds for life, payable quarterly, makes the following rather singular provision in his favour. 'And I doe further give and appoynte, when my said son Henry shall be capable thereof, the summe of fiftie poundes, to be disposed of for procureing unto him a fellowshipp in the said colledge or elsewhere; and if the

[1] In the parish register is a record naming the proprietors of land, about 1720—Talbot, Knightley, Revett, and Gouge; and a note is added, that Rowland Almond, William Pullen, rector, Henry Neal esq. and Mr. Robert Hutton, had purchased Mr. Revett's property. This fixes the estate to three farms on the north side of the parish, containing together about four hundred acres. Hannah Rumford, who died in 1815, aged 90, the parish clerk's wife, remembered two old halls, one on the north, another on the south side of the church. These were no doubt the abodes of the respective patrons of the medieties of of the advowson. The piece of land in which stood the south hall, is called the manor garth.

[2] It may occasion surprise that a work professing to give 'an account of Dr. Fauconberge' contains so few particulars of his life. But it should be borne in mind that he left no lineal descendants to treasure up his epistolary correspondence or anecdotes of his personal history, and that more than half a century had elapsed from his decease to the period when his endowment became available at Beccles. Mournful, though salutary, is the thought how soon man is forgotten unless his memory be preserved by the press or by the pen. The desire to reclaim a thousand things which go to form the individual character is often as vain as it is earnest. We may seek, as in the present instance, to fill the extreme background with stalwart knights and proud barons, we may attempt to picture our hero surrounded by a group of family connexions and wearing the garb of office or of honour, but the faded canvass will, after all, convey very inadequate and faint impressions. If the biography of the learned chancellor had been the only object, there would have been enough to discourage and deter. But Dr. Fauconberge reared to himself a monument of his benevolence and love of learning, which, even far more imperatively than the neglected marble which covers his remains, requires to be presented clearly to public view and to be protected from decay.

[3] In Carlisle's 'Description of the Endowed Grammar Schools,' vol. ii, p. 508, Dr. Fauconberge is called 'a native of Beccles.' The same error occurs in a modern edition of Fuller's Worthies; and in a compendium of County History, Gent. Mag. vol. 93, pt. 2, p. 510. In the two latter instances he is also styled a 'divine.'

fellowshipp can, by friendship or by his desert, be procured without money, then my meaning is, neverthelesse, that the said fiftie pounds shall be paid unto him for provision of bookes and other necessaries.'

Whether, in those days, merit, influence, or money, was found the most efficacious means of advancement, may be uncertain; but Mr. Fauconberge appears to have been elected a fellow in 1656, 'between the feasts of the Annunciation and St. John the Baptist.'[1]

According to Blomefield, the Norfolk historian, he was appointed official to the Archdeacon of Suffolk in 1664.[2]

In the following year, the degree of doctor of laws was conferred upon him at Cambridge; and his name frequently occurs in the book which records the choice of the scholars at Trinity hall by the fellows, from that period to 1672, when he resigned his fellowship.

On the 1st July 1674, Dr. Fauconberge was admitted an advocate at the ecclesiastical bar.[3] In the same year he was appointed commissary of the archdeaconry of Suffolk;[4] and in 1676, he is mentioned as official to the archdeacon of Norfolk.[5]

It appears to have been at a somewhat later period that he was presented to the chancellorship of St. David's. As a preliminary, most likely, to taking office in that diocese, he subscribed the thirty-nine articles on the 9th March 1681. The first mention of him in the consistory court books, occurs on the 1st August 1682; and his name does not appear in those records after 24th December 1705.[6]

The two letters subjoined are preserved in the Bodleian library at Oxford. They appear to have been addressed to Dr. Fauconberge as register of

[1] 'In locum Thomæ Cullier.'

[2] Hist. of Norf. vol. iii, p. 661.

[3] Ducarel's History of the Civilians, in the Advocate's Library at Doctors Commons.

[4] Blom. Norf. vol. iii, p. 658; where he is also described as 'registrary of the faculty office.'

[5] Blom. Norf. vol. iii, p. 660. Dr. Fauconberge was never *commissary* of the *Norfolk* archdeaconry, though so described on his tomb. He was succeeded, as official, by the rev. Thomas Tanner in 1711.

Information from Valentine Davis esq.

the faculty office, and imply that he enjoyed the confidence of archbishop Sancroft.[1]

The first is indorsed, in the handwriting of the archbishop, 'Mr. Tho. Haslewood of Magd. C. comended by S^r Robt. Knightley.'[2]

'Good brother [Dr. Fauconberge],[3]

S^r. I am desyred by my son Pouldon to write to you in the behalf of Mr. Thomas Haslewood's son who is in ord^rs. and, as I am informed, is a very conformable minister and of extraordinary learning. Therefore my request to you is that he may be made knowne to his Grace, who is an encouradger of all deserving men, and [I] doubt not but will favor him according to his meritts.

S^r, I pray excuse this great trouble.

I am, S^r y^r assured loving brother and seru^t

ROBERT KNIGHTLEY.[4]

This 12. Decemb. 1684.'

The other letter is from Sir Benjamin Bathurst knt.[5] father of the celebrated Allen Lord Bathurst, and grandfather of the late venerable bishop of Norwich.[6]

[1] A doubt has been suggested with regard to the exact sense in which the expression 'a secretis' is used upon Dr. Fauconberge's tomb; which may possibly have been intended to describe him, not as secretary, but as holding some other confidential appointment.

[2] Tanner MSS. xlvi, fol. 149.

[3] Inserted in the original by archbishop Sancroft.

[4] Knighted in 1684, in which year he conveyed his estate at Ashted in Surrey, to Robert his son and heir apparent, on his marriage with Ann, daughter of sir John Chapman. Manning and Bray, Hist. of Surrey, vol. ii, p. 630. A daughter of sir Robert married Jeffery Amherst. Collins, Peerage, edited by Brydges, vol. viii, p. 165.

[5] The youngest of twelve sons of George Bathurst esq., of Howthorpe, several of whom lost their lives in the military service of Charles I. Sir Benjamin was LL.D. and successively M.P. for Beer Alston and Romney. In the reign of Charles II he was elected governor of the Royal African Company. He was governor of the East India Company in 1688 and 1689, and afterwards treasurer to the princess Anne of Denmark, who, upon her accession to the throne, appointed him cofferer of her household. He died 27th April, 1704, aged 65, and was buried at Paulerspury. Benjamin Bathurst esq. of Lydney, third son of sir Benjamin, was twice married and had thirty-six children, of whom Dr. Henry Bathurst, bishop of Norwich, was one. Baker, Hist. co. Northampton, vol. ii, pp. 202, 203; Life of Bishop Bathurst, vol. i, pp. 2—6.

[6] Tanner MSS. xli, fol. 19. The letter is marked 'Cert. Josephi Spinal pro ambob. ordinib.'

DR. FALCONER'S RESIDENCE, BECKLES.

"Sir,

I have a liveing in my guift in Northamptonsheir, being y^e^ Rectory of Paul's Perry, lately vacant by y^e^ death of Mr. John Tomlinson,[1] to which I intend to present Mr. Joseph Spinall[2] of Queen's Colledg in Oxford, Master of Arts, as soon as he is quallefyed for itt; for which intent he is now a petitioner to his Grace my Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, that he may have a faculty to take orders; and I hope his Grace will favour him herein thatt I may performe my promise as aforesaid.

I am, Sir,

Y^r^ most humble seru^r^,

BEN. BATHURST.

'London, y^e^ 20th of May, 1687.'

During several years[3] Dr. Fauconberge was an inhabitant of Beccles; a locality which may have been selected by him either with reference to his ecclesiastical duties, or on account of his wife's connexion with some of the families 'of wyrship' in a quiet and pleasantly situated town. He occupied a house on its eastern border, formerly belonging to John Clarke gentleman, and which retains the curved and parapetted gables common in domestic architecture at the beginning of the last century.[4] The spot was distinguished by some noble trees, and was long known as 'the grove.' Here, as the silence both of tradition and every local record seems to imply, the learned official lived very much in seclusion.

[1] John Tomlinson, presented to the Rectory of Paulerspury by sir Benjamin, then 'Benjamin Bathurst, gentleman,' and instituted 8th November 1675, died 29th March 1687, and was interred within the altar rails of the church. Baker, Hist. co. Northamp. vol. ii, pp. 205, 206.

[2] He was instituted, on the presentation of the same patron, 9th August 1687, and, if monuments tell truth, was not unworthy of his grace's encouragement. He died in July, 1726, in the sixty-first year of his age, and was buried at Paulerspury, where a tablet of white marble was erected to his memory with the following inscription: 'Prope requiescit Josephus Spinall, A.M. qui huic ecclesiæ per annos fère quadraginta eurâ verè pastorali incubuit; urbanitate omnes demeruit; fortunâ, corpore, animo dejectos, munere, arte, consilio, erexit; èoq' màgis deflendus mortuus, quò màgis ne alii deflerent curavit vivus.' Baker, Hist. co. Northampton. vol. ii, pp. 205, 206.

[3] Kirby, Suffolk Traveller. More recent writers have used the expression 'many years.' There are no apparent means of readily ascertaining the period; but Dr. Fauconberge's signature occurs as that of a witness to the will of Rebecca Plumsted of Beccles, dated 3rd June, 1704.

[4] It is now the property and in the occupation of the Rev. Hugh Owen LL.D. rector of Beccles.

Dr. Fauconberge was twice married; but respecting his first wife, no information has been preserved. The second was Mary, daughter of John Barker of Wickham Market, a grandson of Robert Smith of Chatisham, Suffolk, some of whose descendants afterwards settled at Beccles and at Winston, an adjacent parish in Norfolk.[1] Alice, wife of John Barker, appears, by her arms upon the marble slab covering their tomb in the church at Wickham Market,[2] to have been of the Leman family—a race long and honorably connected with the town of Beccles, and which has left there a lasting memorial of benevolence, hardly second in value to that which seeks to ensure the advantages of a superior classical school.[3]

Passing over, at present, the passages of Dr. Fauconberge's will which bear upon this object, it may be noticed here that, after confirming a settlement made on his second marriage, he devises an estate at Pulham, including a share of the manor of Pulham, to his wife for her life, and ultimately to his grand-niece, Elizabeth Fauconberge. To her, subject to certain provisions for the benefit of his wife and of Anne the widow of his nephew Edward Fauconberge, he also gives his real estate in Yorkshire.

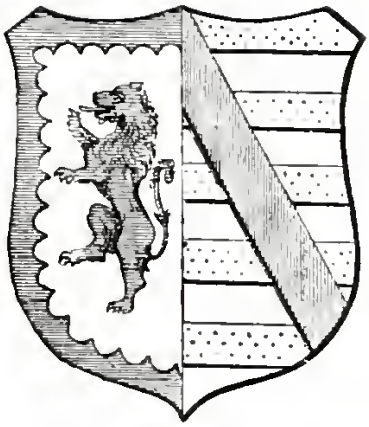
He directs his wife to sell his meadow in Beccles or Ingate, which he had purchased of Mr. Joseph Cutlove: also to complete the purchase of an estate

[1] See Blom. Norf. vol. vi, p. 325; vol. viii, pp. 11, 68; Suckling, Hist. Suff. vol. ii, pp. 216, 218; Page, Supp. to Kirby's Suff. Trav. pp. 219, 220. Winston was united to Gillingham in 1440: in the church of Gillingham All Saints, which was demolished in 1748 (except the tower now picturesquely mantled with ivy), were monumental memorials of the Smiths. Norf. Tour, p. 86. Of that family was Frances, first wife of lieut. general Fleetwood. Robinson, Hist. of Stoke Newington, p. 77. Blomef. ubi supra.

[2] Barker impaling Leman: 'Beneath lies interred the body of John Barker gent. who departed hence Nov. 25, 1689, aged 65 years; and of Alice his wife who died Aug. 25, 1704, aged 73 years; to whom their works give a more honourable testimony than this marble can.'

[3] Sir John Leman, knt., founder of the Beccles free school, was brother of William Leman fenreeve of Beccles in 1580. By marriage the Leman family was allied with the Cramptons, who were conspicuous in Beccles in the time of queen Elizabeth; with the Trotts, one of whom was sent prisoner to Cambridge castle in March, 164$\frac{2}{3}$, when 'colonel Cromwell' extinguished the Lowestoft attempt to organize a loyalist party in the eastern counties; and, more recently, with the Nauntons, whose estate at Letheringham devolved upon the Lemans. D'Ewes' MSS. fol. 1139. Carlyle, Cromwell's Letters and Speeches, vol. i, p. 176. Suckling, Hist. Suff. vol. ii, p. 184.

FAUCONBERGE AND BARKER



Glen: Fauconberge

at Chediston for which he had agreed with Mr. Wyard, and to settle the same upon herself for her life, then upon his kinsman Henry Reeve and his wife for their respective lives, and, ultimately, upon Fauconberge Reeve their son, in fee simple.

The testator further gives a legacy of four hundred pounds to his wife, fifty pounds to the master, fellows and scholars of Trinity hall; his 'large silver tankard with the coat of arms' to the before-named Elizabeth Fauconberge his god-daughter; and a legacy of forty shillings to Mr. John Taylor of the Faculty office, Doctor's Commons.

Dr. Fauconberge died, without issue, on the 29th of October 1713. Only two days afterward (if the register be correct) his remains were interred, on the south side of the parish church at Beccles, at the junction of the nave and chancel. A handsome altar tomb, surmounted by a slab of black marble too ponderous for the strength of the materials on which it was placed, bears on one of the front panels the arms derived by the Fauconberge from the Brus family, within a bordure engrailed, impaling Barker:[1] on the other, the following record:

'HIC JACET HEN. FAUCONBERGE LL.D.
ARCHIEPISC. CANT. OLIM A SECRETIS,
DIOCES. MENEV. CANCELLARIUS,
ARCHIDIAC. SUF. ET NORF. OFFICIALIS ET COMIS.
FACULTATUM REGISTRARIUS,
PIETATE, DOCTRINA, ET MORIUM PROBITATE,
INSIGNIS;
REGNI LEGIBUS ET ECCLES. ANG. RITIBUS
ADMODUM CONFORMIS;
OBIIT OCT. 29. AN. { DOM. 1713. / ÆTA. 78.
IN SECUNDIS NUPTIIS UXOREM HABUIT
MARIAM JOH: BARKER E WICKHAM MER.
GEN. FILIAM,
QUÆ, MŒRENS MARITORUM OPTIMO,
HOC MONUMENTUM POSUIT.'

[1] The metals and tinctures are not indicated on the marble. But there can be little doubt that Dr. Fauconberge adopted the bearing of the Fauconberges of Skelton, with the bordure engrailed *azure*. See note 10, p. 9 supra. Barker of Lowestoft bore, according to Gillingwater, (Hist. Lowest. p. 306) barry of ten, or and *sable*, over all a hend gu. In a window of the church at Frostenden, Suffolk, of which parish the rev. William Bell Barker was rector, there is a coat, barry of ten, or and *argent*, &c.

The widow of Dr. Fauconberge continued to reside at Beccles after his decease; but found her final resting place in the chancel of Wickham Market.

The following inscription, beneath the same arms in a lozenge, as are on her husband's tomb at Beccles, is now partially concealed by the intrusion of modern pews.

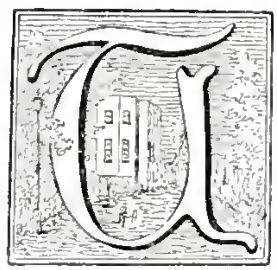
'HERE REMAINETH THE BODY OF
MARY THE WIFE OF HENRY FAUCONBERGE LL.D.
THE DAUGHTER OF JOHN BARKER GENT.
AND OF ALICE HIS WIFE.
HER PIETY TO GOD AND A WELL SPENT LIFE
MADE HER DEATH TO BE HAPPY.
HER GREAT PRUDENCE, CHARITY,
AND GENEROSITY
MADE IT TO OTHERS
UNIVERSALLY LAMENTED.
SHE DIED JULY 19TH, 1730,
AGED 64 YEARS.'

Suckling, Hist. Suff. vol. i, p. 290; vol. ii, pp. 322, 323, 325. On Dr. Fauconberge's tomb the charge is, in fact, barry of *eight;* but this may have been an error of the mason. At Wickham Market it is barry of *ten*.

SECTION III.

Fauconberge Endowment.

'Quod enim munus reipublicæ majus meliusve afferre possumus, quàm si docemus atque erudimus juventutem?'—CIC. DE DIV.



HOSE clauses of Dr. Fauconberge's will which bear upon the endowment provided by him 'to encourage learning and the instruction of youth in the town of Beccles,' are reserved, with the substance of other documents, for the present section.

The will is dated the 3rd of May[1] 1712, attested by Charles Tucke,[2] Thomas West, and John Farr,[3] and was proved in the prerogative court of the archbishop of Canterbury, on the 17th of February $17\frac{13}{14}$, by Mary Fauconberge the testator's widow and sole executrix.

Dr. Fauconberge devised all his messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments in Corton, Suffolk, or in any towns adjoining thereunto, to his dearly beloved wife, for her life, she keeping the edifices in tenantable repair and not committing any waste; upon condition that she should pay to Mrs. Ann Bringhurst,

[1] With deference to the discretion of all present and future masters of the Fauconberge school, it is hereby humbly submitted that the third of May should be for ever set apart as a whole holiday, and observed with suitable diversions and rejoicings, in memory of the benevolent testator.

[2] Charles Tucke—'a pious, sober man'—married Helena Armstrong, 18th February 1693, and died in May 1721.—Beccles Par. Reg. A mural monument in the church records her death, 12th October 1710, and describes her as 'serious in devotion, dutiful to her parents, true to her friend, and the poor's advocate.'

[3] The original will is in the handwriting of this gentleman, who was an attorney at Beccles.

widow, during their joint lives, three pounds yearly; and after the decease of his wife, the testator gave the same estate unto his nephew, captain Henley and his wife, for their lives and the life of the longer liver of them, not committing waste; upon condition that they or the survivor of them should continue the payment of three pounds yearly during the life of the said Ann Bringhurst, and should during the life of Susan Henley, the testator's niece, if captain Henley and his wife or either of them should so long live, pay to her twelve pounds yearly. And the testator gave to the annuitants power of entry and perception of the rents in case of nonpayment. The will then proceeds as follows:

'Item, whereas I am purposed to make a provision to encourage learning and 'instruction of youth in the said towne of Beccles, and to settle a stipend to be 'so applicable—I give and devise all my said reall estate in Corton[1] aforesaid 'and in the townes adjoyning, from and after the decease of my said wife and 'captain Henley aforesaid and his wife and every of them, unto the severall 'trustees following named—chargeable, nevertheless, with the said yearly 'payments unto the said Ann Bringhurst and Susan Henley and either of them 'if they shall be then living; it being my intent that such annuityes or yearly 'payments shall be severally enjoyed by them dureing their respective lives— 'that is to say, to my brother John Barker,[2] Edm^d. Bacon, eldest son of 'S^r. Edmond Bacon of Gillingham,[3] Robert Rous, eldest son of sir John Rous by 'his present lady,[4] Isaac Carew, vicar of Wickham Markett,[5] Thomas Page,

[1] In a biographical notice of the rev. William Whiston, in Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, vol. viii, p. 375, Corton is described as a very poor village, 'of hardly any revenue, and formerly abandoned to diversions' on the sabbath. 'Out of the eater came forth meat.'

[2] Brother *in law*. He died without issue, 30th October 1725, aged 63. In the church at Wickham Market is an inscription to the memory of himself and Alice his wife, (who died 22nd August 1730, aged 72) placed there by her executor and principal legatee, John Sayer, B.D.

[3] Whom he succeeded in 1721. He married Susan daughter of sir Isaac Rebow knight, of Colchester, and died in 1738, leaving an only son of his own name and a daughter Susan, who was married to Francis Matthew Schutz esq.

[4] Anne daughter of Robert Wood esq. of Kingston, Surry. Robert Rous, who succeeded his half brother sir John, third baronet, in 1730, married Lydia daughter of John Smith esq. of Holton, and died in June 1735. His grandson, created earl of Stradbroke in 1821, was father of the present peer.

[5] The rev. Isaac Carew was instituted to the vicarage of Wickham Market in 1707, and was buried

'clerke, minister in or of Beccles,[1] John Dawson, gent.,[2] William Schuldham, 'clerke,[3] Thomas Rivet of Brainson,[4] and Mr. Abraham Browne of Beccles,[5] and 'to their heires; upon trust and confidence that they or the survivors or survivor 'of them shall, when requested, or the heirs of the survivor of them shall, 'upon request of any six or more of the inhabitants of Beccles and at their 'charge, as councell shall advise and as the bishop of the diocese of Norwich, 'archdeacon of Suffolk and rector of Beccles shall approve, so settle and 'convey the said estate in Corton, and in the townes adjoyning as the rents and 'profitts thereof (after reparacons deducted) shall for ever be applicable as is

in the churchyard there. Against the east wall of the chancel is a tablet to the memory of himself and Elizabeth his wife. She died 27th April 1750, and her husband on the 22nd of September following. The inscription adds: 'Their lives were one continued scene of conjugal affection, and in their deaths they were hardly divided.'

[1] The rev. Thomas Page, who was curate at Beccles in 1712, was presented to the rectories of Burgh St. Peter and Wheatacre All Saints in 1713, and to that of Beccles in 1715. This incumbency he held for nearly fifty years, during forty of which he was in the commission of the peace. Mary his wife died 22nd of August 1737, and was buried in the chancel at Moulton, Norfolk. Mr. Page survived until the 28th of January 1764, when he was in his eighty-fourth year. By his will, dated 5th of July 1763, he desired to be decently but privately buried in the chancel at Beccles, 'on the north side of the Lord's table there,' without funeral pomp and with as little expense as might be. He left five pounds to the poor of Beccles, and his books, papers, and pictures to his nephew the rev. John Lodington, who was also his residuary legatee, and one of his co-heirs at law.

The name of Page occurs frequently in the Beccles parochial records through the seventeenth and great part of the following century. 'Thomas Page, gentleman,' was one of the trustees of the town estate appointed in 1636, and had a prominent share in its management until 1658, after which he was succeeded by another individual of the same name and quality, who was living in 1674. There is a plain gravestone remaining in the churchyard to the memory of 'that reverend divine Mr. Thomas Page, who departed this life . . . 1641 . . . '

[2] John Dawson of Brandeston appears as a son of John Dawson of Framlingham, who was living in 1680, and brother of Thomas Dawson of Worlingham, which last was connected by his marriage with the family of Smallpeece.

[3] Eldest son of John Schuldham gentleman, and Rebecca his wife; was baptized at Beccles, 22nd of August 1689, obtained a fellowship at Caius College, Cambridge, 1709, and proceeded A.M. 1713. He was instituted on the 14th of June 1714, to the rectory of Ellough, which he held till his death in January 1737.

[4] Thomas Revett of Brandeston, brother of John Revett who married Elizabeth Fauconberge.

[5] Abraham Browne, baptized at Beccles 21st of February $164\frac{1}{2}$, and buried there 24th of Jannary $172\frac{2}{3}$; was son of Abraham Browne, maltster, (who died in 1688) and elder brother of Mr. John Browne, whose lineal descendants took the name of Bohun.

'hereinafter mentioned;'[1]—for my mind and will is that, whenever a person 'shall be nominated by the bishop of Norwich, archdeacon of Suffolk and 'rector of Beccles, or any two of them—(which I hereby appoint they and 'their successors shall have power for ever to do)—to teach schoole in Beccles 'aforesaid, being well learnt and experienced in the latine and greeke tongues so 'as to capacitate youth fitting for the universities,[2] and so approved by them the 'said nominees or any two of them, such person and persons from time to time, 'being so nominated and approved, shall dureing the pleasure of such nominees 'permitting such person or persons to continue in such station or character '(which they shall have power to nominate, place, remove, or continue as they 'or their successors or any two of them for the time being shall think fitt) 'shall have the rents and profitts of the said last mentioned premises from time 'to time ariseing (after the repairs deducted) dureing his teaching schoole in 'Beccles aforesaid, and so from time to time for ever; but my mind and will is 'that if there shall not be any such person so nominated, appointed and 'approved teaching schoole there for the space of six months next following 'any person's decease or removeall, that, from time to time whenever such 'vacancy happens, whoever is or shall be my heir at law shall be entitled to 'have the rents of such estate dureing such vacancy or vacancyes exceeding six 'months.'[3]

[1] There existed at the date of this will no legal prohibition of such a gift in perpetuity towards the maintenance of a classical school. See Porter's Case, 1 Rep. 24. Steph. Blackst. Com. vol. i, p. 428.

[2] Mr. Carlisle, in his 'Description of the Endowed Grammar Schools,' 1818, (vol. ii, p. 508) states the trust to be, that whenever a person well learned and experienced in the latin and greek tongues shall be nominated . . . to *teach a school* in Beccles, *so as* to capacitate youth for the universities; such person . . . shall have the rents during his teaching *such a school*, &c. A deviation from the testator's language which materially affects the sense.

A statement may be noticed here which has found its way into some popular topographical books, that 'Beccles participates with Bungay in ten scholarships at Emmanuel college, Cambridge.' There is not a trace of any scholarship or exhibition to which students from Beccles school have any claim at the college in question; except that, as natives of Suffolk, they may become entitled to two small exhibitions of eighteen pence a week, and except also that there are ten exhibitions perfectly open in default of claimants from Derby or Ashby de la Zouch; but to these Beccles students have no more claim than scholars from any other school, whether in Suffolk or elsewhere.

[3] From an office copy. As to several of Dr. Fauconberge's brothers, nothing is known; his legal heir is probably to be traced through the Revett family. See Pedigree, Appendix, (No. III.)

The last surviving tenant for life of the Corton estate under Dr. Fauconberge's will was his niece, Mrs. Susan Henley, widow of captain Henley. She died, at an advanced age, in 1770.[1]

By a deed bearing date the 2nd of September in that year, the property was expressed to be conveyed to trustees, by the rev. John Lodington, of Beccles, clerke,[2] and John Symonds then or then late of the city of London, mercer,[3] as the two nephews and heirs at law of the rev. Thomas Page, the ultimate survivor of the trustees named in Dr. Fauconberge's will. The conveyance recited that the right rev. Philip then lord bishop of Norwich,[4] and the rev. Henry Goodall, archdeacon of Suffolk,[5] by an instrument in writing under their hands,[6] dated 2nd July then last, pursuant to the power given to them by

[1] Carlisle is incorrect in giving 1774 as the year in which the endowment became available and the first master was nominated. End. Gr. Sch. vol. ii, p. 509.

[2] The rev. John Lodington M.A. some time fellow of King's college, Cambridge, was rector of Haddiscoe with Toft Monks, from 1751 to 1790. In 1762 he published Select Fables of Æsop and others, versified from the English prose edition of Croxall. Norfolk Tour, p. 1330. Mr. Lodington succeeded his uncle Mr. Page, (see above, p. 27) in the occupation of the large house in Blyburgate street, Beccles, now belonging to Mr. Garnham, which still wears some marks of antiquity in the projection of its upper story and its covering of thatch. There, until followed by Mr. Routh, he kept a private school. In the same house it was conducted from about 1788 to Christmas 1794, by the late Mr. Brightley, author of a pamphlet on stereotyping, and founder of the well known printing establishment at Bungay, who died suddenly at Stamford, 6th of April 1821. See Gent. Mag. vol. xci, pt. 1, p. 382. Mr Brightley had as a French master at Beccles, M. Chateaubriand, since conspicuous in politics and in literature.

[3] The rev. *Thomas* Symonds was presented to the rectory of Ellough in 1737, by the rev. Thomas Page, patron for that turn, and died in 1748. His arms sa. a dolphin embowed, gorging a small fish, both argent, were also borne by Nathaniel Symonds esq. of Yarmouth. Suckling, Hist. Suff. vol. i, pp. 55, 56, 306; Yarmouth Church Interments, p. 146; and Burke's Armoury.

[4] The rev. Philip Yonge, residentiary of St. Paul's, elevated to the see of Bristol in 1758, and translated to this diocese in 1761. His lordship died in 1783. Beatson, Political Index; Norf. Tour, p. 1061.

[5] Dr. Goodall was sometime fellow of Gonvile and Caius College, Cambridge, prebendary of Norwich, vicar of Mattishall and Pattesley (1743), rector of the consolidated parishes of Bixley and Framingham Earl in Norfolk (1747), and chaplain to Dr. Gooch successively bishop of Bristol, Norwich, and Ely, and was by him collated in 1752 to the fourth prebendal stall of Ely. Dr. Goodall died in 1781. Blomef. Norf. vol. v, pp. 434, 450; vol. x, p. 28; List of Norf. Benefices, pp. 31, 49. Bentham, Hist. of Ely, p. 252.

[6] Carlisle represents the nomination to have been made by the bishop, the archdeacon, and by Mr. Routh himself as rector. End. Gr. Sch. vol. ii, p. 509.

the will of Dr. Fauconberge, had nominated the rev. Peter Routh, clerk, the then present rector of Beccles, a person well learnt and experienced in the latin and greek tongues, to teach school in Beccles, pursuant to the said will, during the pleasure of the bishop and archdeacon and the rector of Beccles and their respective successors for the time being; and that the bishop and archdeacon had, by such writing, appointed that the said Peter Routh should receive the rents and profits of the estate, after repairs deducted, during his teaching school, according to the will. It was also set forth that the rev. Peter Routh then held and exercised the office of schoolmaster in Beccles agreeably to the appointment, and had then under his care and tuition several scholars or youths for the purpose of fitting them for the universities of this realm;[1] and further, that at an assembly of an incorporated body in the said town of Beccles, consisting of the principal inhabitants of the said town, or the major part of them, held on the 5th of July then last, it had been ordered that, to the end that the donation might have its due effect, and the trust thereof be carried into execution, a proper conveyance of the premises, such as the bishop, the archdeacon, and Mr. Routh should approve, should be forthwith prepared at the expense of the corporation; and that the same should be made to the trustees after mentioned, and their heirs (such trustees being approved of by the bishop, the archdeacon, and Mr. Routh) upon the trusts and for the purposes mentioned in the will of Dr. Fauconberge.

The estate is described as a messuage and farm in Corton and Flixton, Suffolk, then in the occupation of George Chaston.

The trustees appointed were Edmund Bacon, of Raveningham, esq.[2] Henry

[1] This statement was consistent with the founder's will, as evincing competency, but does not necessarily imply that the parties to the deed regarded preparation for a university as the exclusive object of the endowment.

[2] Son of Castell Bacon esq. and nephew of sir Richard Bacon bart. who was great grandson of sir Edmund Bacon, one of the original trustees named in Dr. Fauconberge's will. He was born in 1749; married, in 1778, Anne eldest daughter of sir William Beauchamp Proctor bart. and died in 1820, leaving sir Edmund the present premier baronet, and other issue.

William Wilson, of Kirby Cane, esq.[1] Francis Matthew Schutz, of Gillingham, esq.[2] Robert Sparrow, of Worlingham, esq.[3] Bence Sparrow, of the same place, esq.[4] William Leman esq.[5] John Farr, of North Cove, esq.[6] John Price esq.[7] Richard Yerbury esq.[8] Thomas Rede gentleman,[9] William

[1] This gentleman was born in 1728; married, in 1757, Mary daughter of sir John Miller bart. and died 1796, leaving, with other issue, Robert, who was summoned to parliament in the ancient barony of Berners in 1832, and Henry, the present peer.

[2] He was born 28th June 1729; and married Susan only daughter of sir Edmund Bacon bart. of Gillingham, and sister of sir Edmund, who died in 1750. Mr. Schutz died 6th April 1779, and his widow 2nd October 1786, on which event his estates devolved upon their eldest son John Bacon Schutz esq. That gentleman died at the age of thirty-four, 21st September 1799, leaving Miss Susan Elizabeth Schutz, now of Gillingham hall, and Harriet, now lady George Beresford, his two surviving daughters and coheiresses. Elizabeth widow of Mr. John Bacon Schutz died 1st December 1847, in her 87th year.

[3] A biographic notice of this gentleman will be found in the Appendix, No. IV.

[4] Having taken orders he was presented to the rectory of Beccles in 1774. He married Harriet, daughter of William Elmy esq. and of Catherine his wife. Mr. Bence assumed in 1804, by sign manual, his mother's surname of Bence, and the arms of that family. He died 2nd September 1824, aged 77 years. On a mural tablet within the altar-rails he is characterized as 'a faithful teacher of God's word, both by his life and doctrine.'

[5] Son of William Leman of Charsfield. See Suckling, Hist. Suff. vol. ii, p. 184.

[6] Son of the attesting witness to Dr. Fauconberge's will, and father of John Farr, who erected the mansion at North Cove. He died 28th March 1782, aged 85. A tomb in Beccles churchyard records the deaths of himself, his father, his sister, and Elizabeth his wife, who is there described as 'matrum optima, mulierum amantissima.'

[7] Mr. Price in early life resided in London. On his removal to Beccles, about 1758, he became the owner and occupier of the premises called 'the grove.' He died in February 1794, aged 83, and was interred in the church, in the same vault with his daughter Elizabeth, the wife of Le Grice Browne esq.

[8] He married Eleanor eldest daughter and coheiress of William Leman esq. of Beccles.

[9] Mr. Rede was, for many years, an eminent attorney at Beccles. He resided near the spot since occupied successively by a theatre and a corn-hall, and he at length built the residence on St. Mary's hill, now tenanted as the Fauconberge grammar school. Through his first marriage, with Theophila daughter of William Leman esq., he became possessed of the valuable estate of the Naunton family at Letheringham in Suffolk, and by him their ancient mansion was pulled down. It had been well if the devastation had stopped there. But it was determined to rebuild the parish church, which was rich with memorials of the Boyviles, Wingfields, and Nauntons; and the whole fabric, monuments and all, were consigned to destruction—an act not too harshly described by the rev. William Clubbe of Brandeston (who rescued some of the fragments) as a modern 'invasion of the Goths.' The greater part of the

Elmy gentleman,[1] William Crowfoot gentleman,[2] John Chambers surgeon,[3]

gallery of portraits which remained at Letheringham when the hall was destroyed, and which fell into the hands of Mr. Rede, met with almost as little favour. He died in 1811, and was succeeded by his younger son Robert, who erected the mansion called Ashmans, in the parish of Barsham near Beccles. There, in 1818, were to be seen many of the Letheringham pictures, used in much the same manner as floor cloth. The portrait of sir Robert Naunton, secretary of state to king James I, however, is preserved; and Mr. Dawson Turner was happily permitted to save from destruction the portrait of sir Anthony Wingfield, of which Horace Walpole wrote: 'The housekeeper told us he had his fingers cut off by Harry VIII; but Harry VIII was not a man pour s'arrêter à ces minuties là!' There is a private etching of this picture by Mrs. Dawson Turner.

Mr. Rede's eldest son, Leman Thomas Rede, was educated for the higher walk of his father's profession and called to the bar, but died 21st September 1806, aged 48. Besides several other works, the titles of which are given in the Bibliotheca Britannica, he printed, at Hamburgh in 1802, an essay on the laws of England, attacking, in no measured terms, every branch of those laws and their administration. The book is become curious as bearing upon many points in which they have since undergone a gradual but extensive improvement.

Of Mr. Rede's two daughters, Elizabeth, the elder, was married to the late rev. Richard Turner, the most intimate friend of Crabbe, and thirty years minister of Great Yarmouth, father of Francis Turner esq. of Lincolns Inn, who was articled to Mr. Rede at Beccles, as well as of William Turner esq. late minister plenipotentiary to Columbia. Sarah Leman Rede, the younger daughter, became the wife of the rev. Samuel Lovick Cooper, who was brother of the late sir Astley Paston Cooper and by whom she had, with other issue, the eminent surgeon Bransby Blake Cooper esq. (his uncle's biographer) the rev. Robert Rede Cooper, who assumed the name of Rede in 1822, and is now the possessor of the Beccles and Barsham estate, the present sir Astley Cooper, and Mrs. Aston Key. On the subjects of this note, see Memoirs of sir Robert Naunton, pp. 17-21; Lord Orford's Works, vol. v, fo. 337; Suckling, Hist. Suff. vol. i, p. 30; and Sepulchral Reminiscences by Dawson Turner esq. p. 92.

[1] William Elmy married Catherine, daughter of Peter Pullyn esq. formerly of Halesworth, and died 9th June 1801, at the age of eighty-six. His ancestors had been long settled in Beccles, and had been numbered among the gentry of the place, possessing education and manners which entitled them to that position. The name became totally extinct on the decease of Mrs. Eleanor Elmy in 1835, but is well secured from oblivion by its association with that of the poet Crabbe, who was married to Miss Sarah Elmy at Beccles church in December 1783. See Crabbe's Life by his Sons. Works, vol. i, p. 128.

[2] A mural tablet in the south aisle of the church bears testimony to the social and moral qualities of Mr. Crowfoot, and his 'assiduity in the service of the public.' He died 25th March 1783, aged 58, and was 'interred by the grave of Anne his first wife.' This lady was daughter of John and Elizabeth Syer of Wisbeach, through whom the Crowfoot family are allied to the Brewsters of Wrentham hall. The father of Mrs. Syer was John Brewster of Beccles.

[3] John Chambers, afterwards M.D. purchased, in 1759, the residence in the old market at Beccles, which was formerly the site of St. Peter's chapel, and which in 1779 he sold to the rev. James Safford. Dr. Chambers subsequently lived at East Dereham, where he is remembered occupying a house since known as the birthplace of George Borrow, and appearing at church draped in the short scarlet cloak

Le Grice Browne gentleman,[1] Isaac Blowers mercer,[2] William Hunter

peculiar to physicians in those days. He published in 1800, a 'Pocket Herbal,' designed to restore to their former credit vegetable medicines, which, he laments, had been superseded by 'mineral drugs.' Dr. Chambers had the patronage of lady Fenn in his literary and professional pursuits, but met with little success in the latter. Our informant continues: 'the decreasing value of money and increase of taxation having compelled him to hang his wife's lap dog and sell his white pony, he broke up his establishment and retired to Holt.' There he died, aged 65 years, and was buried 7th November 1801. He left no issue. By Dr. Chambers were built the two principal apartments on the western side of his residence at Beccles. In the windows of those rooms are the following arms. Arg. two bars nebulee sa. on a cant. gu. a bend or (Basset?). Quarterly, 1 and 4 az. a chev. between three boars' heads, sinisterwise, couped or; 2 and 3 gu. two chevronels ar. (a chief az.?) impaling, quarterly, 1 and 4 gu. a chev. or between three rosettes arg. 2 and 3 az. a chev. between three escallop shells arg. Ermine a chev. gu. with supporters. (Touchet, baron Audley). This last is in the south room, where also are some other achievements much faded, and a more modern shield, arg. a chev. engr. gu. on a chief az. three mullets or. the field purpled or diapered with foliage.

[1] John Browne, younger brother of Abraham Browne named in Dr. Fauconberge's will, married Hester, only child of Benjamin Le Grice of Beccles. It appears that on the 3rd of March 170$\frac{2}{3}$, she joined the congregational church at Beccles; which probably was the occasion of her husband's inserting in his will, dated 9th December 1710, the singular clause by which he directed that his son, John, should be disinherited in favour of the testator's brother Abraham, in case the former should, after attaining the age of fourteen, 'any ways dissent from the principles of the religion of the church of England, or frequent or resort to any dissenting or dissenter's meeting-house for the exercise of religion or in the way of worshipping God.' This son married Prudence youngest daughter of John Rabett esq. of Bramfield, and died in 1732, in his twenty-third year, leaving an only son—Le Grice Browne. After the decease of her first husband, Mrs. Prudence Browne became the wife of William Bohun M.D. youngest son of Edmund Bohun esquire, a voluminous writer, a leading magistrate in his day at the Beccles sessions, licenser of the press after the revolution of 1688, ultimately chief justice of South Carolina, and who died at Charlestown, 5th October 1699. Dr. Bohun had one son, William Bohun esq. the last of a race tracing their descent from the Plantagenets. This gentleman having died without issue in December 1780, his half brother, Le Grice Browne, acquired the mansion and estate at Westhall, which the Bohun family had possessed from the time of Henry VIII. In 1787 Mr. Browne assumed, by royal licence, the name and arms of Bohun. He married Elizabeth daughter of John Price esq. in November 1758. Mr. Le Grice Browne Bohun died 1st December 1806, at the age of seventy-five. One of his grand-children, through a rather singular concurrence of events, has re-acquired the Westhall hall estate, which had been sold in 1831, by the rev. John Francis Browne Bohun, to the late Peter Forster esq. of Ditchingham.

[2] Isaac, son of Isaac and Sarah Blowers, was born at Beccles, and baptized, according to the parish register, 24th December 1727. He was long engaged in trade in that place, and filled, by deputy, the office of postmaster. Retiring with a competent fortune and with the attractions of a cheerful, kind, and social disposition, he found ready access to the principal families of the town and neighbourhood, and enjoyed the period which is so often 'labour and sorrow,' in remarkable vigour and to an unusually

mercer,[1] and Owen Holmes grocer,[2] and the rev. John Lodington,[3] all (except those otherwise described) inhabitants of Beccles.

The trusts with which the conveyance purports to invest these gentlemen and their heirs, are as follows: that they should pay all the rents and profits of the premises, after deducting king's taxes and other usual outgoings, and the expences of repairing the premises or otherwise incurred in the execution of the trusts or the management of the estate, to Mr. Routh, so long as he should continue in the office of master or teacher of the school in Beccles, to which he had been appointed, with the permission of the bishop of Norwich, and the archdeacon of Suffolk, and their respective successors, and the succeeding rector of Beccles, for the time being, or any two of them; or until another schoolmaster should be appointed by the bishop, Dr. Goodall, and the rector and their respective successors, for the time being, or any two of them, to teach a school in Beccles pursuant to the will, and who should actually enter upon and perform the duties of that office accordingly; or otherwise that the trustees should permit and empower Mr. Routh and his successors, schoolmasters or teachers in the school in Beccles, endowed by Dr. Fauconberge, who should be appointed by the bishop, Dr. Goodall, and the rector, and their respective successors, for the time being, or any two of them, and who should actually perform the duties of that office accordingly, to receive the rents and profits of the premises, and to give discharges for the same during all such time as he or they should be

protracted date. He was a member of the municipal corporation of Beccles above sixty years, and 'in memento of his having served the office of portreeve a fourth time in 1803,' he gave a silver paten to the church plate, bearing an inscription to that effect. Mr. Blowers died 24th November 1819. His funeral was conducted by torchlight, the procession being flanked by members of the several local benefit societies of which he had been an honorary member, and to whom, as well as to the poor in general, he bequeathed legacies. The stone at the west end of the church, beneath which his remains were deposited, bears record that during his long life he 'was distinguished by an ardent zeal to promote the credit and prosperity of his native town,' that 'in his private character he was hospitable and benevolent, giving readily of the abundance he possessed and seeking upon all occasions to administer relief and comfort to the poor and needy.' A mural monument, in the north aisle of the chancel, (now used as a vestry) in a similar manner, seeks 'to perpetuate the remembrance of his many virtues.'

[1] Mr. Hunter left Beccles and died many years ago.

[2] During the successive portreevalties of Mr. Owen Holmes and of E. Brooke gentleman, (1762) 'by a just and proper application of timber' sir John Leman's free school 'was repaired and beautified.' Mr. Holmes died 23rd January 1801, aged 77.

[3] See note 2, p. 29.

respectively permitted to continue in that office, and so long as he or they should keep the messuage, premises, and buildings in good repair and condition, and without committing any waste.[1] And upon further trust that in case, at any time thereafter, it should happen that no person should be nominated and approved to teach a school in Beccles, according to the intent of the will, for the space of six months next after the decease or removal of any person from that office, the trustees should, as soon as it should so happen, pay the rents which should grow due during all such time as the vacancy should exceed six months (such outgoings and expences as aforesaid being first deducted thereout) unto the person or persons who should for the time being be the heir or heirs at law of the testator Henry Fauconberge.

The trust deed contains a declaration that the premises should not be leased or demised for any fine or money to be taken for the abatement of the rent, but only at the full and utmost yearly value that could be reasonably had, nor for any term exceeding twenty-one years; and that such leases as should be made should take effect in possession and not in reversion.

A proviso is added for the indemnity of the trustees and reimbursement of their costs.

Lastly, when and as soon as the trustees should by death be reduced to three, such three surviving trustees, or the survivors or survivor of them, or his heirs, are directed, with all convenient speed, to convey and vest the premises in themselves and in such and so many other persons as the surviving trustees or the major part of them, with the approbation of the bishop of Norwich, the archdeacon of Suffolk, and the rector of Beccles for the time being, should nominate, their heirs and assigns, upon the trusts and for the purposes, and subject to the provisoes and agreements before expressed; and so from time to time, for ever, as often as the then present or any succeeding trustees should, by death, be reduced to the number of three.[2]

[1] Down to a recent period the schoolmaster for the time being has usually been permitted under these trusts to receive the rents; and, sometimes, to let and manage the estate. Hence the transactions of the trustees have found no consecutive record; and some other irregularities appear to have attended such a course of proceeding. In one instance the bishop of the diocese and the archdeacon of Suffolk were made demising parties to a farming lease; while other documents of the same description have been executed by no one except the master in receipt of the rents and the occupiers.

[2] From the originals in the possession of the trustees. These deeds are not executed by John

The rev. *Peter Routh,* who continued for nearly a quarter of a century to receive the income of the Fauconberge charity, was educated at Caius college, Cambridge, where he proceeded A.B. 1747 and A.M. 1751. He was instituted to the consolidated rectories of St. Peter and St. Margaret Southelmham, 5th September 1753, on the presentation of Mrs. Grace Britten; and of those parishes he continued rector as long as he lived. During several years he resided at St. Margaret. On the decease of Mr. Page in 1764, Mr. Routh was presented to the incumbencies of Beccles and Great Redisham, both of which he afterwards resigned in favour of the rev. Bence Sparrow.

Meanwhile Mr. Routh succeeded Mr. Lodington in his private school at Beccles, and removed to that place.[1] There he had acquired a good standing as a classical tutor when the Fauconberge benefaction became available and was presented to him. The unendowed school was respectably and usefully carried on by others, but the pupils still resorted to Mr. Routh for instruction in the learned languages.[2]

In 1773 he purchased a house in Hungate street,[3] and after residing there ten years he became the occupier of premises opposite to the former abode of his predecessor, Mr. Lodington.[4]

Symonds, (one of the conveying parties) nor by the archdeacon, Edmund Bacon, Francis Matthew Schutz, Robert Sparrow, Bence Sparrow, William Leman, John Price, Richard Yerbury, or William Hunter. The want of Mr. Symonds' signature is considered to have been remedied by the tortious operation of the feoffment in 1846; and the advantage thus secured may in part account for the new appointment of trustees, in that year, having been made before the number had fallen to the minimum prescribed by the first trust deed.

[1] See above, note 2, p. 29.

[2] In a private letter from a gentleman in the neighbourhood, dated in October 1789, the following passage occurs: 'Mr. Brightley has now about twenty boarders; . . . A clergyman who lives opposite to the school teaches the Latin, at his own house, to those boys whose parents are inclined to have their children attain that language. I hear he is very competent to what he undertakes, being a good proficient in Greek and Latin.' Besides others whose names have escaped notice, the following were Mr. Routh's pupils: the late rev. Charles Eade of Metfield; the late Robert Sheriffe esq. of Diss; the rev. John Lewis of Gillingham; and Henry Sallows Davey esq. of Beccles.

[3] This residence he sold in 1783 to the rev. Bence Sparrow; it is now the property of John Day esq. See initial, p. 25.

[4] A pupil of Mr. Brightley relates the following circumstance, evincing the kindness of Mr. Routh's disposition. A schoolboy at the opposite house had broken one of Mr. Routh's windows with a stone,

At length, having resigned the endowment, Mr. Routh retired to the neighbourhood of his rural incumbencies. He died at Bungay, 17th June 1802, at the age of seventy-six, and was buried in his parish of St. Margaret, where a tablet of black marble describes him as 'a plain, honest and learned man,' and his life as 'innocent and useful.'

Among his earliest pupils at Beccles was his son Martin Joseph Routh, now the venerable president of Magdalen college, Oxford. This gentleman matriculated, at Queen's college in that university, in 1770, when he was only between fourteen and fifteen years of age, and therefore he can hardly be said, perhaps, to have shared the benefit of the Fauconberge endowment.[1] But he continued, down to the year 1792, annually to visit Beccles, and occasionally acted as the assistant or substitute of his father in the school-room, where his presence was always welcomed by the pupils on account of his urbane manner and the happy ease with which he communicated information.[2]

On the retirement of Mr. Routh, the Fauconberge endowment was conferred upon the rev. *John Lang Girdlestone.*

and was muleted in the cost of reparation; but having thus inculcated the proper lesson, Mr. Routh sought an early opportunity of privately restoring the money to the pocket of the offender.

[1] In the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. xciii, pt. 2, p. 593, it is stated that he 'was *educated in* the *free* grammar school' at Beccles.

[2] The rev. M. J. Routh D.D. was born at St. Margaret Southelmham, 18th September 1755. He was admitted a demi of Magdalen college, Oxford, 1771; actual fellow 1775; senior proctor of the University 1785; and president of Magdalen college 1791. In 1810 he was presented to the rectory of Tylehurst. He published, in 1784, 'Platonis Dialogi II, Euthydemus et Gorgias.' In 1824, he put forth his 'Reliquiæ Sacræ,' esteemed an excellent work, and of which in 1846 he brought out a revised edition. In 1832, he published 'Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum Opuscula,' in two volumes, 8vo, comprising the canons of the first four general councils and other pieces, collected, as it would seem, more especially with a view of exhibiting the principal testimonies of antiquity against the papal supremacy and transubstantiation, but containing also several smaller productions of St. Cyprian and others upon more general subjects. This work passed into a second edition in 1840.

There is an admirable likeness of Dr. Routh in mezzotint by David Lucas, from a painting by T. C. Thompson, R.H.A.

The rev. Peter Routh had many other children. Two of his daughters conducted a boarding school at Brooke, near Norwich. One, who married Dr. Sheppard, laid out, in compliance with his will, a considerable property on charitable objects, and founded in 1846 two new fellowships at Pembroke college, Oxford, intended to promote the study of law and medicine.

This gentleman was a younger son of the rev. Zurishaddai Girdlestone, rector of Baconsthorpe and Bodham, Norfolk, and of Sarah, daughter of John and Elizabeth Hewitt of Mattishall in that county.[1] He was educated at Cains college, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship, and proceeded A.B. 1785, A.M. 1789.

In May 1780 he was instituted to the living of Bodham, which he resigned in 1788, when he became rector of Swainsthorpe.[2] The latter preferment he retained until his death. In 1794 he settled at Beccles,[3] and on the 24th June in that year was licensed to the mastership of the Grammar School. Its duties were conducted by him in the old guildhall or feoffment chamber,[4] opposite to which he resided, until, in the year 1802, he bought the house already noticed as the abode of Dr. Fauconberge.[5]

These premises were not considered sufficiently commodious; and an arrangement, very creditable to Mr. Girdlestone, was consequently entered into, in 1810, between himself and the trustees, for permanently attaching a residence to the school estate. It was agreed that from Michaelmas 1812 (when the then current lease would expire, and from which time it was apprehended the rent might be considerably advanced) £100 a year should be accepted by Mr. Girdlestone, while he should continue master of the school; and that the surplus income should accumulate, and be laid out by the trustees, when a sufficient sum should be raised, in the purchase of a house in Beccles proper for a school house, and the habitation of the master, and for accommodating pupils with board and lodging, or in building such a house,[6] or for any other beneficial purposes consistent with the nature of the trust.[7] This scheme was the subject

[1] Blom. Norf. vol. vi, pp. 511, 513; vol. ix, pp. 369, 405. Armst. Norf. vol. iii, p. 41.

[2] List of Norf. Benef. pp. 10, 54.

[3] He had married Maria Hewitt, daughter of his mother's brother, at Holt, 30th September 1791, at which time he appears to have been resident in St. Andrew's parish, Norwich.

[4] Now replaced by the chamber appropriated to the joint use of the feoffees and the town council.

[5] See above, p. 21.

[6] The existence ascribed to such a building in the 'compendium of county history,' inserted in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. xciii, pt. 2, p. 320, is imaginary.

[7] Agreement in the custody of the trustees.

of a formal document; but the expected increase of rent not having been realized, it was at length abandoned.

During his residence in Beccles, Mr. Girdlestone asserted and sustained his pretensions as a scholar by publishing a translation of the Odes of Pindar,[1] to which he prefixed an ode in honour of Nelson, and in imitation of the Greek poet. No one person had previously attempted an entire version of the Theban bard in any modern langnage. The excellent and learned Gilbert West, who, in elegance and harmony, left nothing to be desired but the completion of his volume, scarcely translated a fourth part of the original, and has been considered deficient both in simplicity and fire. If, in so arduous an adventure, Mr. Girdlestone was not perfectly successful, if his taste needed cultivation, and his ear was yet unattuned, he is nevertheless admitted to have produced a useful and spirited version, sufficiently close to exhibit the general meaning of the poet, and sufficiently free to afford some idea of his manner. If the translator did not fully satisfy the accomplished critic, he laboured honourably in his chosen vocation as a teacher of youth, by producing a book adapted to students in the higher classes of schools, and at the universities. If in vain he sought to bring into more general notice the great original, it was because that original was essentially deficient in attractiveness. Mr. Girdlestone did not fail to point out the coincidences and contrasts between heathen aud inspired wisdom, and it has been remarked that his notes and preface exhibit throughout much poetic feeling, modesty and candour, 'blended with a tincture of absurdity, a whimsical simplicity, and apparent goodness of heart.'[2]

The eccentricity thus detected by the Quarterly reviewer, extended not only to his modes of thinking and writing, but to his opinions and personal character. For instance, although he was warmly attached to the church of England, he had imbibed some scruples as to the use of sponsors in baptism. And though gentlemanly in manners, superior to foppery and frivolity, he was, at least while residing at Beccles, reserved in his social habits and singular in his appearance.

[1] 'All the Odes of Pindar translated from the original Greek by the rev. J. L. Girdlestone A.M. master of the classical school of Beccles in Suffolk.' 4to, Bacon, Norwich, [1810.] To his grace the archbishop of Canterbury, to archdeacon Strachey, and to the rev. Bence Bence, as 'his honoured patrons', Mr. Girdlestone dedicated his work.

[2] Quarterly Review, May 1811, pp. 441, 443. Monthly Review, vol. lxiii, pp. 34-47.

Rarely was he seen except clad in a short blue spencer, worn through all kinds of weather, and with a walking cane—which was never known to touch the ground!

It has been said of Mr. Girdlestone as a schoolmaster, that he was too little disposed to make allowance for the ignorance of youth; and he was not always able to keep under due restraint a natural warmth of temper; but some severity in the use of corporal punishment hence arising, did not by any means outweigh his general efficiency as an instructor, or destroy the credit due to him for real kindness of heart. Impatient of dulness or indolence in others, which he did not feel in himself, he was nevertheless sometimes inclined to err on the side of lenity. If he chastised with harshness, he has also been known to reward generously; and he was well able to sympathize heartily with the innocent pleasures of the young. In particular he was an enthusiastic skater; excelling in all the evolutions and gyrations of that slippery art. He could remember his own eagerness in boyhood

'to tread the marble bright'[1]—

and many a hard lesson have his pupils evaded by reporting to him at the breakfast table the discovery of a level of peculiarly good ice. The word was usually given to prepare the skates, and shut up the books. Of what followed he has himself given a description.

'At once, as when the gladdening horn
Twixt grove and castle shakes the morn,
The snorting steeds all bound and start
Up and away, with throbbing heart,
Alert and eager, man and boy
Run panting down— . . . .
Now smooth as hawks that high appear,
Buoy'd in the azure deep of air,
Sedately circling o'er the gale,
That swells and lifts their feathery sail,
As moved by magic, round we roll,
And feel new pinions bear the soul.
—Ah, swifter than ourselves, the day
Of short-lived pleasure flects away!'[2]

[1] Amusement of a Recluse, p. 41.

[2] Ibid, pp. 19, 20.

Mr. Girdlestone resigned the Beccles grammar school endowment on the 14th of December 1813,[1] having been in the previous month instituted to the vicarage of Sherringham near Cromer.[2]

After his removal to that preferment, his pursuits naturally assumed a more direct bearing on theology, and he published a controversial treatise, entitled, 'A Sketch of the Foundation of the Christian Church according to Holy Scripture.'[3]

The seclusion of Sherringham, amidst scenes which had been familiar to him in childhood, was, no doubt, more congenial to his taste than the drudgery of the schoolroom or the inquisitive gaze of a market town. But he had lived long enough to learn that there is no unalloyed happiness on earth; and his later years were borne down, and his character softened, by domestic afflictions and a most painful disease. These gave a pensive but not unpleasing tone to a small volume of poems which appeared, without their author's name, in 1825, as 'The Amusement of a Recluse.'[4]

Mr. Girdlestone died on the 22nd of January in that year, at the age of sixty-two, and was buried in the churchyard of Sherringham on the south side of the chancel. The grave is covered with a plain stone, on which nothing is added to the date and age, except the scripture sentence, 'Whom the Lord loveth, he chasteneth.' The deceased had given strict orders that no monument should be erected to his memory.[5]

Many individuals, filling honourable and useful stations in society, remain to attest the value of Mr. Girdlestone's instructions.[6] Two of his early pupils,

[1] This resignation was made by writing, addressed to the bishop of Norwich, and 'the other trustees of the Grammar school in Beccles,' and was couched in the following terms: 'I, John Lang Girdlestone clerk, resign to the rev. Dr. Owen my school in Beccles.' The document shows how little attention was paid to the real footing upon which the endowment had been placed by the founder, or how imperfectly it was understood.

[2] Norf. Benef. p. 59. [3] Longman and Co. 1817. [4] Rivingtons.

[5] His widow and daughters afterward settled at Sandgate in Kent, where the two surviving daughters do honour to the principles of their excellent father by their piety and benevolence.

[6] Among Mr. Girdlestone's pupils were the rev. George Orgill Leman of Brampton hall, and his brother, Naunton Orgill Leman, the rev. Robert Rede Rede of Ashmans, the rev. Thomas Farr, the rev.

Mr. Charles Chaston Assey,[1] and Dr. Joseph Arnold, were among the most remarkable men the unaspiring town of Beccles has produced. Neither of

Horace Bolton, nephew of the gentleman who married lord Nelson's sister, and the rev. Alfred Suckling of Barsham. The rev. Charles Girdlestone of Kingswinford, now well known by his 'Commentary' and other publications, bears a testimony alike honourable to both parties, respecting the advantage he derived, as a visitor, from his uncle's very superior conversation.

[1] Mr. John Assey, the father of this gentleman, was a highly respectable and skilful surgeon in Beccles, who died in 1798, and whose widow before the end of the following year left an orphan family, young and scantily provided for.

Charles Chaston Assey, the only son, was then on his voyage to India as a surgeon in the East India Company's service. There he was engaged for some years in military life, and was often placed in situations of difficulty and distress. He was present at nearly all the memorable events of Lord Lake's command in the east—at Sassni and Bidzighur, Coel and Allighur, in the battles of Delhi and Laswarree, and at the seige of Agra.

In 1810 he quitted the 12th regiment, N. I. to which he had been attached, and joined the expedition then fitting out at Calcutta for foreign service. He embarked in the following year, in medical charge of a battalion of native volunteers, for Java. There he was selected for the care of the native field hospital, crowded with the wounded at the sanguinary storm of Cornelis. On the establishment of the British authorities, Mr. Assey was appointed secretary to the commissioner of the eastern districts. In that office, his assiduity and abilities attracted the notice of Mr. Raffles the lieut. governor, to whom he was personally unknown. Shortly afterward, he was appointed assistant secretary to the government and private secretary; and ultimately chief secretary to the government and member of the committee of revenue. When it was determined to send confidential friends to Bengal and to England with the despatches drawn out by Mr. Raffles, repelling the charges presented to the supreme government against his administration in Java, Mr. Assey was selected to proceed to Bengal, while capt. Travers sailed for England. Meanwhile the fate of Java had been decided; and the hon. Mr. Fendall, who had succeeded Mr. Raffles in the government, appointed Mr. Assey secretary to the commissioners for the transfer of the island to the Dutch.

On the termination of this duty, he obtained a furlough, and his habit of persevering application assumed a different direction. An early inclination to enter into holy orders revived. On the homeward voyage he made a translation of the New Testament, and completed the comparative notes from Scott's and Mant's Bibles and Hardy's Greek Testament, including the derivatives in Parkhurst's Lexicon. On his arrival in Europe he made excursions to France, and to various parts of England and Scotland. His mind, long filled with the tumult of political and military life, was impressed by the tranquil aspect and domestic happiness of his native country, and dwelt with still deeper interest upon scenes and associations endeared by the peculiar esteem in which he found the memory of his father to be still held.

Shortly after his arrival in England, Mr. Assey endeavoured to awaken public attention to what he thought the alarming policy and influence of the Dutch, by a pamphlet 'On the Trade to China and the Indian Archipelago;' which passed rapidly into a second edition. His friends hoped that his abilities and information would have secured him official employment at home. The failure of this expectation, united with the deep conviction of the sacred character of the scriptures at which he had arrived after a careful perusal and study of them, tended to confirm his inclination to the church. He accordingly

them lived to attain all the celebrity for which, by their enterprising character, their talents, and their acquirements, they both seemed destined.[1]

During the last year of Mr. Girdlestone's residence at Beccles, the charity estate was augmented and improved under an act of parliament passed[2] 'for inclosing lands in the parishes of Corton, Hopton and Gorleston in the county of Suffolk.' The commissioners by their award, dated 29th April 1813, allotted to sir Edmund (therein called sir Edward) Bacon, Robert Sparrow, Bence Bence, Isaac Blowers, and William Hunter, the then surviving trustees, two pieces of land in Corton, containing respectively 34 perches[3] and 23A. 0R. 24P.[4]

entered at Alban hall, Oxford; and was only diverted from his purpose by the apprehension that his plans were inconsistent with the duty he owed to his nearest relatives. This was sufficient to deter him: he retired from Oxford, and prepared to return to India.

He arrived at Calcutta in September 1820, and on the retirement of the rev. Dr. Young, was appointed secretary and superintendent of the Bengal military orphan society. But in the following year, in which cholera morbus was so fatally prevalent, he was attacked by that fearful disease, and died at Kidderpore after a few hours' illness, on the 21st of March, in the forty-second year of his age.

Mr. Assey was a man of simple unaffected manners, even and cheerful temper, warm, quick feelings, independent and generous spirit. Earnest, energetic, laborious and methodical in every important duty, he displayed in social life an unlaboured affability, and a playfulness of character seldom joined with studious habits and intense application. A memoir of him was inserted in the Asiatic Journal, 1821, p. 443. See also Miller's Biographical Sketches, 1826, vol. i, p. 95; Memoir of sir T. S. Raffles, p. 211.

A mural monument was erected to his memory, by his youngest sister, in the south aisle of Beccles church; on which these arms are blazoned: quarterly, 1 and 4, az. on a pale arg. between two lions ramp. confrontee or, an asiatic dagger the point upwards ppr. and on a chief erm. an eastern crown gu. between two leopards faces ppr. 2 and 3, or, three rosettes gu. between two bars vairy az. and arg. crest a demi leopard ppr. charged with a rosette gu. and crowned with an eastern crown of the same, holding an asiatic dagger ppr.

[1] A memoir of Dr. Arnold, too copious for insertion here and too interesting and valuable to be omitted or curtailed, will be placed in the Appendix; (No. V.)

[2] 49 Geo. III, sess. 1809.

[3] This is the triangular strip shown on the map (Appendix, No. VI,) by a dotted line on the south-east side of the inclosure numbered 63.

[4] This quantity embraces the several inclosures numbered on the map consecutively from 137 to 144, both inclusive. In some of the leases it is called 23A. 0R. 28P.: according to the commutation survey it is 23A. 0R. 8P.

The farm was under lease to Thomas Woodthorpe for twelve years from Michaelmas 1812, at a rent

Pursuant to the statute passed for securing the benefit of charitable donations,[1] a memorial of the Beccles grammar school estate was registered in the office of the clerk of the peace for Suffolk. In that document, which was signed by the five last-named trustees, the property was declared to consist of a messuage in Corton, wherein George Chaston sometime since dwelt, with the outhouses and lands in Corton and Flixton, containing by admeasurement (including the newly inclosed land) 125A. 0R. 5P.;[2] the gross annual income was stated to be £266 7s. 6d.;[3] the objects of the charity were set forth in the terms of Dr. Fauconberge's will; the allotments were described; and the trustees declared that the only deeds and papers relating to the charity, namely, the trust deeds of 1770, and an extract from the inclosure award, were then in the custody of the rev. Bence Bence.

In December 1821, the only surviving trustees were Robert Sparrow esq. the rev. Bence Bence, and William Hunter. A conveyance dated the 29th of that month was accordingly executed for renewing the trust. In which instrument it is recited, that the surviving trustees, in pursuance of the power vested in them by the deed of 1770, had, with the approbation of the right rev. Henry lord bishop of Norwich,[4] Henry Denny Berners, then

of £177 15s. (reduced in consequence of an overcharge to £168 15s.) and the commissioners determined that £27 13s. should be allowed by the trustees, on account of their taking the allotment made for the rights of common, which had been used by the lessee as appurtenant to the farm.

[1] 52 Geo. III, cap. 102. The memorial was required to be registered within six months from the passing of the act, 9th July 1812. Steph. Blackst. Com. vol. iii, p. 224.

[2] This is mentioned as the aggregate quantity by Carlisle, (End. Gr. Sch. vol. ii, p. 508.) The estate appears to have been somewhat increased by an exchange which took place in 1800 between the trustees and the late Thomas Fowler esq. The contents given in the Charity Commissioners' Report amount to 132A. 3R. 30P. A map, with the quantities and other particulars, will be found in the appendix (No. VI,) extracted from the tithe commutation apportionments confirmed in 1839. The names of terminal owners on the plan are to be understood as applying to that date. In 1846 the farm-house and buildings were removed from the inclosure No. 87, and rebuilt upon the piece No. 68. This precaution had become necessary on account of the threatening encroachments of the sea to which the coasts of the East Anglian promontory are exposed.

[3] Carlisle says it remained the same in 1815; but when he wrote (1818) it was 'from the reduction of rents only £230.' At the date of the investigation by the charity commissioners the rental was £183 15s. The amount was nearly similar in 1845, but has been since raised to £198.

[4] See note 5, p. 20. Dr. Bathurst at the age of eleven years went to Winchester school where,

archdeacon of Suffolk, and the rev. Bence Bence, then rector of Beccles, nominated and appointed the right honorable Archibald Acheson, earl of Gosford, Henry Bence Bence of Thorington hall esq. the rev. Gunton Postle of Ringsfield clerk,[1] Thomas Farr of Beccles esq. John Lee Farr of North Cove esq. Barrington Purvis esq.[2] George William Browne Bohun gentleman,[3] William Henchman Crowfoot surgeon,[4] Samuel Lillistone gentle-

it is said, he repeated by heart all the odes and epodes of Horace, twelve books of Homer, and all the Æneid. He was consecrated bishop of Norwich in 1805; and dying in April 1837, in his 93rd year, was interred in Malvern abbey. Life of bishop Bathurst; Norf. Tour, p. 1061.

[1] The rev. Gunton Postle M.A. late fellow of Gonvile and Caius college, Cambridge, was nearly forty years rector of Ringsfield near Beccles. He died 26th June 1829, aged seventy-two. Suckl. Hist. Suff. vol. i, p. 69.

[2] The yonngest son of Richard Purvis esq. R.N. and Lucy his wife, daughter of John Leman esq. of Wenhaston. Mr. Barrington Purvis was a lieutenant in the honorable East India company's service. He married Amy Lætitia, eldest daughter of the rev. Dr. Colvile of Lawshall, Suffolk, and died in London, 28th March 1822, aged thirty years; having survived his three brothers, who all died unmarried. His widow, in a spirit eminently worthy of praise and imitation, erected a school-room at Lawshall, where her husband was buried, and also a row of cottages at Beccles, to be occupied as almshouses. These latter bear the simple inscription, 'BARRINGTON PURVIS ESQ. 1822,' and best preserve the memory of the dead by affording an asylum to the needy among the living.

Capt. Richard Purvis was many years a resident magistrate in Beccles, and died in May 1802. He was the eldest son of George Purvis esq. a younger brother of the late admiral Charles Wager Purvis, of Darsham house.

[3] Younger son of Le Grice Browne Bohun, and forty years a solicitor at Beccles, where he died on the 9th of April 1835, aged sixty-seven years. He was interred, with other members of his family, at the adjacent village of Worlingham.

[4] William Henchman Crowfoot was born at Kessingland, Suffolk, on the 9th of September 1780. Having lost his mother in his infancy, he was early placed under the care of her sister, who was married to the rev. William Clubbe, rector of Brandeston. As the pupil of that excellent scholar, he imbibed a strong taste for classical literature. In 1794 he was apprenticed to his uncle, Mr. Crowfoot of Beccles, many years a most respectable practitioner there, and previously a surgeon in the East India company's service.

Mr. Henchman Crowfoot first settled at Framlingham; but removed to Beccles in 1803 at the suggestion of his uncle, with whom, after two years, he engaged in partnership. From that period his career was marked by more than ordinary success.

In 1806 the Royal Humane Society awarded him a silver medal for the prompt and persevering zeal he had displayed in the recovery of a soldier who had been thrown on the beach at Kessingland, and had lain for several hours apparently dead. (Gent. Mag. 1805, pt. 2, p. 1206.)

While his superior qualifications,—his quickness in apprehending the characteristics of a disease—

man,[1] the rev. John Lillistone clerk[2] Robert Fiske gentleman, Edward Colby Sharpin gentleman, and Frederick William Farr esq. (the last eight all of Beccles) as fit and proper persons to be trustees, with the surviving trustees, for the purposes mentioned in the will of Dr. Fauconberge. And the survivors, with the approbation of the bishop of Norwich, the archdeacon of Suffolk, and the rector of Beccles, accordingly conveyed the premises comprised in the deed of the 2nd September, 1770, and which had since been occupied by Thomas Woodthorpe and John Thurtell successively, and also the allotted lands to the three surviving and the newly appointed trustees their heirs and assigns, upon such trusts and for such purposes and subject to such powers, provisoes and agreements as, by virtue of the will of Dr. Fauconberge or the deed of 1770, were subsisting.[3]

his calm decision—his tender, delicate, and unremitting attention, equally manifested in the cottage or the mansion—won him a large share of public confidence, they were often noticed by eminent men of his own profession. Sir Astley Cooper, in particular, whose regard he had secured during his course of study at the Borough hospitals, showed him, in after life, several marks of attention; and that distinguished surgeon in his work on dislocations, mentions Mr. Crowfoot as 'one who to high professional skill adds all the amiable qualities which can become a man.' The college of surgeons, under their new charter, selected him as one of their original fellows.

Occasionally Mr. Crowfoot found time to write and publish in the leading medical periodicals the results of his own experience. But his life was chiefly devoted to the acquirement of fresh stores of knowledge and to the laborious duties of an extensive practice.

To this professional ardour he unhappily fell a sacrifice. From conducting the post mortem examination of a patient who had been carried off by malignant fever, he contracted the disease, and died on the 13th of November 1848, after an illness of only four days.

Mr. Crowfoot's natural strength of mind, extensive information and undeviating uprightness, his conciliatory temper and bland manners, had long raised him to a high position of influence among his fellow townsmen. On the new appointment of Fauconberge trustees in 1846, he was chosen to preside over them during the first year of their operations. His name was the earliest to be cancelled by the impartial hand of death: certainly there was not one of the number whose removal would have been the subject of a more general, deep, and well founded regret.

[1] Mr. Lillistone died 26th June 1829, and was buried at Barsham, where his family were of long standing.

[2] Son of the last-mentioned, and rector of Barsham from 1828 to his death, which took place at Gravesend 23rd June 1839, in the forty-second year of his age.

[3] From the original deed. It is not executed by the archdeacon Berners, nor by Mr. Barrington Purvis.

Mr. Girdlestone was succeeded in 1813, both as to the ownership of his residence at Beccles and also in the grammar school endowment, by the rev. *Hugh Owen* LL.D. of Stowmarket.[1]

It was during Dr. Owen's mastership that the town of Beccles was visited by the government commissioners appointed[2] 'for inquiring concerning charities.' Their report, dated 11th July 1829 and ordered by the house of Commons to be printed 11th March 1830, after setting forth the substance of the founder's will, and mentioning that the trustees at time of the investigation were the earl of Gosford, colonel H. B. Bence, the rev. G. Postle and T. Farr, J. L. Farr, G. W. B. Bohun, W. H. Crowfoot, J. Lillistone, R. Fiske, E. C. Sharpin, and F. W. Farr, esqrs.—gives the subjoined account of the Faconberge institution.

'PARTICULARS AND RENTAL OF ESTATE.

	TENANTS.	PRESENT YEARLY RENT.		
		£.	s.	d.
House, out-buildings, and 77A. 2R. 14P. of land in Corton	T. Harvey, on lease for nine years	123	15	0
Cottage and 55A. 1R. 16P. of land in Corton and Flixton	J. Land, on lease for 21 years from 1810	60	0	0

'The estates were let by the trustees for the time being and are properly let, but it has been necessary to reduce the rents to the amount above mentioned.

[1] The nomination was made in writing, dated December 14th, 1813, under the hands of the bishop of Norwich, (Dr. Bathurst) the archdeacon of Suffolk, (Dr. John Strachey) and the rector of Beccles, (Rev. Bence Bence). Dr. Owen was licensed by the bishop on the following day.

Archdeacon Strachey, a younger son of Henry Strachey esq. of Sutton Court, Somersetshire, was born at Edinburgh July 20th, 1737, educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, where he proceeded A.B. 1760, A.M. 1763, LL.D. 1770. He became chaplain to bishop Yonge, by whom he was preferred to the rectory of Erpingham 1769, and to Thwaite 1773, both in Norfolk; and on the death of Dr. Goodall in 1781, to the archdeaconry of Suffolk. He was also F.S.A., chaplain to king George III, prebendary of Landaff and preacher at the Rolls; and very ably superintended the printing of 'The Rolls of Parliament,' in six volumes, folio. In 1770 he married Anne, only daughter of George Wombwell esq. Dr. Strachey died at Ramsgate 17th December 1818. His eldest brother, Henry Strachey esq. private secretary to Lord Clive in 1764, and subsequently joint secretary to the treasury and one of the under secretaries of state, was created a baronet in 1801. Gent. Mag. vol. lxxviii, pt. 2, p. 631. List of Norf. Benef. pp. 14, 15. Burke's Baronetage.

[2] By 58 Geo. III, c. 91; 59 Geo. III, c. 81; 5 Geo. IV, c. 58; and 10 Geo. IV, c. 57.

'The rents, after deducting £6 18s. a year land tax and the expense of repairs, which is sometimes considerable, are paid to the rev. Hugh Owen D.D. who was appointed to the office mentioned in the will in 1815, and has since become rector of Beccles.

'It has been considered to have been the testator's object rather to induce a person properly qualified to reside in Beccles, and there afford the means of obtaining a classical education to such young men as were intended for the university, than to establish a free grammar school or instruct boys in the primary elements of grammatical learning;[1] and the institution has been carried on upon this footing by Dr. Owen's predecessors; and in conformity to such construction and usage, he keeps a school at Beccles, at which he instructs any boys who are sent to him from that town in classical learning, to fit them for the university. The boys are admitted at any age and stay as long as they think proper at the school. With the exception of some boys of the poorer class, Dr. Owen receives £1 1s. a quarter from each scholar, being the same charge as was received by his immediate predecessor; and at present he has five scholars, sons of inhabitants of Beccles, whom he instructs in Latin and Greek, for which purpose they attend him four hours a day; and they go to other schools to be taught writing and arithmetic. There have always been some boys attending the school; sometimes more than five, sometimes less.[2] Two of the boys now attending are intended for the medical profession, and two of the five are educated gratuitously.'

The most recent renewal of the trust was effected by an indenture of feoffment, dated 11th March 1846.[3] It states that Robert Sparrow, Bence Bence, William Hunter, Gunton Postle, Barrington Purvis, George William Browne Bohun, Samuel Lillistone, and John Lillistone, being eight of the trustees acting in execution of the trusts, had departed this life. And that the earl of

[1] In the Digest of these Reports, issued by authority with a view to local circulation, the charity is described as an 'institution for fitting youths for the university.'

[2] The statement given by Carlisle is,—'The numbers educated are uncertain (usually 48) and depend upon the size of the house which the master inhabits, there being no house appropriated for keeping the school.'

[3] Perfected by livery of seizin, on the 3rd of April following.

Gosford, Henry Bence Bence, Thomas Farr, and John Lee Farr (then of Kelsale), four others of the trustees, had refused to act, and were desirous, as they thereby declared, of being discharged from the trusts and powers reposed or vested in them by the indenture of the 29th of December 1821; and that William Henchman Crowfoot, Robert Fiske, Edward Colby Sharpin, and Frederick William Farr, as the surviving or continuing trustees and in pursuance of the power given to them as such trustees, had agreed and determined, with the approbation and consent of the right reverend Edward lord bishop of Norwich, and of the reverend Thomas Johnson Ormerod clerk, archdeacon of Suffolk, and of the rev. Hugh Owen clerk, rector of Beccles, as after mentioned, to appoint the persons after named to be trustees, jointly with themselves, in the place of the deceased trustees and of those who had refused to act and were desirous of being discharged; and for carrying the agreement and determination into effect, and by virtue of the power given to them by the indenture of the 2nd of September 1770, and of every other power enabling them, the earl of Gosford, Henry Bence Bence, Thomas Farr, John Lee Farr, William Henchman Crowfoot, Robert Fiske, Edward Colby Sharpin, and Frederick William Farr, with the approbation of the bishop of Norwich, the archdeacon of Suffolk, and the rector of Beccles, nominated and appointed the right honorable Archibald Acheson (commonly called lord Acheson)[1] of Worlingham hall, Richard Bohun solicitor, William Edward Crowfoot surgeon, William John Crowfoot M.D. Robert Dashwood surgeon, Henry William Robert Davey surgeon, Henry Sherlock Farr esq. Edward Browne Fiske of Kessingland gentleman, Henry Robert Francis[2] solicitor, Edward Proudfoot Montagu esq. the rev. Robert Rede Rede of Ashmans in the parish of Barsham clerk, William Robert Sharpin solicitor, and Edward Swatman solicitor, all (except those otherwise described) resident in Beccles, to be trustees jointly with the before-named William Henchman Crowfoot, Robert Fiske, Edward Colby Sharpin and Frederick William Farr, in the place of the several deceased trustees, and of those who had refused to act and were desirous of being discharged; upon the trusts and with the powers upon and with which the deceased and retiring trustees were appointed, or such of them as then remained to be performed. By the same instrument the retiring and

[1] Now earl of Gosford.

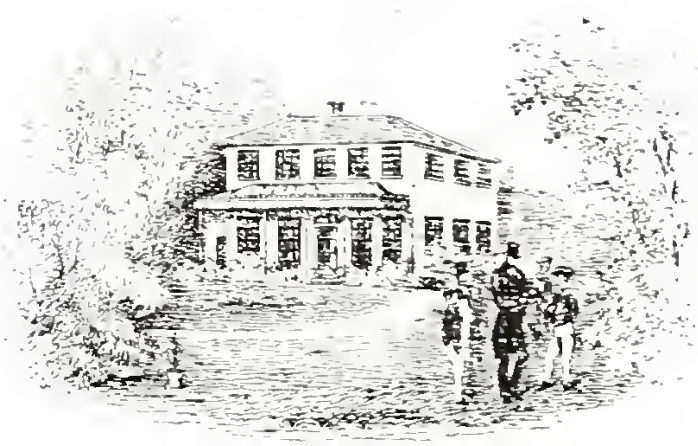
[2] Sic: the order of the two christian names is transposed.

continuing trustees enfeoffed and confirmed the premises assured by the indenture of the 29th of December 1821, to the continuing and newly appointed trustees, their heirs and assigns, upon the trusts, and with, under and subject to the powers, provisoes, declarations and agreements expressed in the indenture of the 2nd September 1770, or such of them as were subsisting, undetermined, or capable of taking effect.[1]

At Midsummer 1846, Dr. Owen having ceased to be master, the rev. *Henry Nicholson Burrows* M.A. of Trinity college Cambridge, was nominated by the bishop of Norwich, and the archdeacon of Suffolk. Mr. Burrows had been formerly principal of Hull college and several years head master of the proprietary school at Yarmouth. On his removal to Beccles, he secured the occupation, on lease, of the residence and grounds known as St. Mary's.[2]

[1] From the original. This deed is executed by the three nominators, and by all the retiring, continuing, and new trustees, with the exception of Mr. Robert Henry Francis.

[2] On this spot, at least as early as the year 1327, were an hospital and chapel for lepers, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. The site was granted by the crown in 1674 to the municipal corporation of the town, and was leased by that body in 1788 to Thomas Rede esq. for a term of 200 years. See Taylor, Index Monast. p. 113. Suckl. Hist. Suff. vol. i, p. 21.



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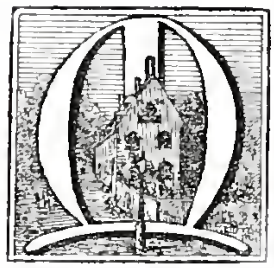
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
OF THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST
OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS

SECTION IV.

Fauconberge and Leman.

'Nam si quis dicat, *consecrare atque appendere aliquid volo*, id eum pauperibus dare jubent. Sin autem id jam ipse fecerit, non modò eum non increpant, verùm etiam blandè ac leniter admittunt.'

S. ISODORUS PELUSIOTA.



ONASTERIES were, for a long period, the chief if not the only seats of learning, both religious and secular. Of those who were there trained for the service of the church, some continued in the houses to which they belonged, while others were sent abroad for the instruction of the people.[1] As early as the reign of Henry II, the abbot and convent of St. Edmund's Bury maintained a school in their manor of Beccles.[2] The precise character of this institution may be difficult to ascertain; but it existed through a considerable period. For it appears, from a deed dated 1st June 1395, that the right of appointing the master was vested, by *ancient custom*, in the chamberlain of the abbey;[3] and the privilege was then exercised by him

[1] Bentham, Hist. Ely, pp. 13, 55, citing hp. Lloyd of Church Government, p. 163.

[2] Dugd. Mon. vol. iii, p. 105. Taylor, Ind. Mon. Introd. p. iii.

[3] It was the duty of the chamberlain (camerarius) to provide clothing, beds, and bedding for the monks. Accordingly, in the 3rd Hen. VIII, Henry Furmage, 'syrvante of Mr. chambryer of the monestery of Bury Seynt Edmond,' received 'for the yerly ferme' of Beccles fen, ten marks 'to the use and behofte of his seyd maystyr.' Account of the corporation of Beccles fen, p. 5.

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in favour of an individual named Reginald Leeke.[1] And that his office was not a sinecure is evident from the stipulation that he should perform its duties in person and not by deputy. This institution fell, however, with the overthrow of the monasteries in the sixteenth century.[2]

Possibly some effort had been already made to repair the loss in a temporary manner, when alderman sir John Leman knt. of London, dying in 1632 without issue, directed by his will that his messuage in Balligate street, then *used as a school-house*,[3] together with certain estates in Gillingham, Barsham and other parishes, should be conveyed in mortmain to the corporation of Beccles, to found a free school, subject to the 'orders' which the testator had then lately delivered. The specific design of this charity he declared to be the education of forty-eight children, forty-four of whom were to be inhabitants of Beccles, 'in writing, ciphering, casting accounts and learning, and in catechising and instructing them in the religion' then 'established within this realm.' The orders alluded to require that the master and usher shall 'see that their scholars may frequent church on the sabbath days, to hear divine service and God's word preached;' and that they shall be employed at school 'in reading, writing, casting of accounts, and ciphering.'[4]

In many instances, it is obvious that a higher order of secular education would be required; a demand which would be supplied, in some measure, by unendowed schools, or by more private tuition; but often at a distance from the parental roof, and at a heavy cost.

That regard to the advancement of learning which had strongly marked the period of the reformation, received a fresh impetus with the accession of the house of Hanover, and the ascendency of free political principles. Discoveries and attainments in philosophy and literature peculiarly brilliant and valuable, distinguished the reigns of William III and queen Anne. The influence was

[1] In 1621, 'Ales Leake, from the hospital,' was buried. The name occurs repeatedly in the parish registers of Beccles during the seventeenth century; and in the churchyard remains the tomb of 'Mr. John Leake, nephew of sir Andrew Leake, commander of her majesty's ship the Grafton, who was buried here, March ye 22d 1732.' See as to *this* family, Gillingwater, Hist. Lowestoft, pp. 243, 334, 395, et seqq. Yarmouth Church Interments, p. 49.

[2] Suckl. Hist. Suff. vol. i, p. 31.

[3] Initial, p. 51.

[4] Account of the corporation of Beccles fen, p. 78.

in its nature fertilizing and diffusive. Spirits like those of Locke and Newton, Addison and Bentley, shed their light over the whole range of society—into its most elevated and its lowest walks, its richest and its most barren valleys.

The eastern counties, possessing an unenviable celebrity on account of the slow advance of their intellectual character—a process apparently in inverse ratio to the superior cultivation of the soil,—nevertheless shared in some degree the effect of the general movement. Dr. Trimnel, bishop of Norwich, in particular, during the early part of the eighteenth century, gave much encouragement to the setting up charity schools for the poor within his diocese;[1] and he appears to have been not less anxious to promote studious habits among the clergy; doubtless regarding that as the most effectual course for bringing about a corresponding improvement of their parishioners.

As one method of securing these objects, the formation of parochial libraries was zealously urged in an essay published by Dr. Thomas Bray. The suggestion had the sanction of many influential persons, and was extensively adopted.[2] If it were not actually the origin of the collection of books long kept in the scriptorium of Beccles church, at all events the enlargement of that library excited much attention at the time; and several valuable works were presented in 1709, and in the following two or three years.[3]

[1] As appears from a sermon preached by his lordship's chaplain the rev. J. Bryars of Billingford, on behalf of a charity school at Palgrave, Suffolk, 29th March 1711.

[2] From the preface to a life of the rev. John Rawlett, published by Dr. Bray in 1728, we learn that the result had been the establishment, in the course of thirty years, of at least a hundred parochial and lending libraries. In order that 'every market town in England' might be similarly furnished, he earnestly exhorts the clergy to leave their books to such an object rather than for sale. In 1708 an act of parliament was passed for the 'better preservation' of the parochial libraries; by which the 'proper ordinary' is authorized to 'make rules and orders concerning the same.' 7 Ann. cap. xiv. By an advertisement in 1737, 'the associates of the late Dr. Bray, as trustees for founding parochial libraries in meanly endowed cures,' requested contributions in money or books, stating that since July 1730 twenty-three libraries had been erected in Great Britain and the plantations, and that there were frequent and repeated demands for many more. Nichols, Lit. Anecd. vol. ii, p. 119.

[3] Several volumes were given by bishop Trimnel in 1712. In 1840 the rev. Dr. Owen as rector of Beccles, and the churchwardens, with the sanction of the bishop of the diocese, allowed the books forming the 'church library' to be removed from their depository, (where they were not conveniently accessible, and were liable to injury) and placed them under the care of the committee of the 'Beccles public library' established in 1835. A catalogue of the church library was then, for the first time,

These circumstances, occurring beneath the eye of Dr. Fauconberge while he was meditating the final disposition of his property, may have contributed, together with the munificent example of sir John Leman, and the general leaning of the age, to foster the design of endowing a grammar school in Beccles.

The field to which the attention of the earlier founder had been directed was distinct from that which Dr. Fauconberge sought to cultivate. The former charity was calculated to supply a limited number of the poorer inhabitants with advantages similar to those now attainable through the medium of national schools. The latter was adapted to encourage the establishing and maintenance, at Beccles, of a school wherein a thorough classical and liberal education should be accessible by any to whom birth, property, talent or an honorable ambition might render it desirable.

Nothing can be more evident than that Dr. Fauconberge, when he prescribed classical attainments as the test of a master's competency, designed something more than the creation of a second english charity school. Was this endowment, then, intended, as the report of the charity commissioners[1] would seem to imply, for the exclusive benefit of young men preparing for the universities?

The learned benefactor, in his will, simply and, it may be presumed, advisedly, announced that his intention was 'to promote learning and the instruction of youth in the town of Beccles.' The duty he imposed upon the recipient of his bounty was to 'teach school' there. The prescribed qualification of the master was that he should be 'well learnt and experienced in the latin and greek tongues, *so as*[2] to capacitate youth fitting for the universities.' These expressions partake of the inaccuracy which runs through the structure

printed. Many of the volumes contain no record of their donors' names. But, besides that of bishop Trimnel, the following occur, among others, either as former possessors or donors: Richard Nykke, bishop of Norwich 1506; John Lightfoot 1625; sir Samuel Barnardiston 1709; Thomas Blennerhaysett 1709; Richard Belward 1709; sir John Playters bart.; Mrs. Anna North, Benacre; sir Edmund Bacon of Gillingham; Nathaniel Parkhurst; Mr. Whiston; Thomas Tanner; Mr. Ridgley, London; and John Elmy.

[1] See above, p. 48.

[2] All obscurity on the point disappears if it be supposed that the words 'to be able' were omitted by a clerical error.

of the clauses relating to the endowment: the terms are, it must be admitted, somewhat ambiguous. But taking the scope of the language as it stands, the testator may very naturally be understood to insist upon an ability to prepare youth properly for the universities as the measure of the master's classical attainments, not as the limit of his duty; and to require that the institution to be aided should be one in which boys destined to the highest walks of learning should be able to obtain suitable previous instruction—not that it should be devoted exclusively to their benefit.

A school slenderly endowed, and placed under the restraint assumed by an opposite construction, would not have been the best adapted to meet the local wants of a small provincial town; nor would it have supplied that particular deficiency which seems most likely to have been in the contemplation of Dr. Fauconberge. The statement in the charity commissioners' report that the institution had been 'carried on upon this footing,' if it were accurate, would not establish the propriety of such a course; but it must be understood with some qualification; for of the gentlemen educated under the several clergymen who have successively enjoyed the benefit of the endowment, many were never intended for a university.

Another point of distinction between the two charities consists in the definiteness of the one, as contrasted with the singular *flexibleness* which characterizes the other. Sir John Leman provided a strictly english education. The terms employed by Dr. Fauconberge may be sufficient to constitute, to the extent of the charity, what is technically known as a 'grammar school,' a school for instruction in the latin and greek languages,—yet, as the fund is only auxiliary, there is nothing to interfere with the teaching every other branch of useful knowledge. The one benefactor fixed the number of boys to be admitted into his school, the other, being desirous to promote learning in Beccles, simply proffered a bonus to an accomplished classic to 'teach school' there. The one confined his bounty to the inhabitants of certain parishes: the other sought to plant the blessing of high intellectual training in the midst of a district remote from colleges and halls of learning, and closed the door against none who would come and gather its fruits. The one *founded* a charity school: the other *endowed* with an augmentation of emolument, subject to the power of selection given to the nominators, any school which might from time to time exist in the town of Beccles, under a master possessing the prescribed qualification. The

design of the one appears to have been that the charity should supply the salaries of the masters: the other has left open to equitable arrangement the adjusting the remuneration[1] to such a standard that it should, with the aid of the endowment, ensure the residence and exertions of a master adequate to a more conspicuous position.

The opulent citizen had directed that the entire government of his free school —the selection of masters, the management of estates, and the duties of the visitor—should be vested in the corporation of Beccles. The learned civilian of a later age adopted another course. Wisely separating the higher responsibilities of ascertaining the attainments of a classical tutor and watching over the general procedure of a grammar school, from the business of managing a farm and accounting for its rental, he entrusted his benefaction to the care of two distinct bodies,—trustees, and nominators.

The *trustees* have, in that capacity, no concern with the selection or removal of the schoolmaster, or with the arrangements or abuses of the office. Their proper qualifications are trustworthiness of character, habits of business, and a local or personal interest in the preservation and efficient administration of the charity.

The *nominators* are presumed, on account of their ecclesiastical position, to be competent judges in the department assigned to them, and to be free from the influence of unworthy motives. They have an absolute discretion as to the choice of the individual to receive the income of the charity, limited only by the requirement of the founder's will; and a similar discretionary power of diverting the current of the charity.[2] It follows, that they may exercise some practical control over the general features of the institution, by making such stipulations[3] as they consider important. In case of objection, they may withhold the bounty of the founder: in the event of subsequent noncompliance, they may withdraw it. And these ample powers are expressly vested in the

[1] The limit fixed by the present nominators, applies only to children of inhabitants, whom, chiefly, it may be presumed Dr. Fauconberge intended to benefit.

[2] The Queen v. Governors of Darlington grammar school. Q. B. 8 Feb. 1843. Law Journal Reports, vol. xii, p. 124; s. c. 6, Adol. and Ell. N. S. 682.

[3] This course was adopted by the nominators, in May 1846. Such of the requirements then laid down as were of a permanent character will be found in the Appendix; (No. VII.)

nominators, 'or any two of them.'[1] In this and in other respects, the plan seems well adapted not only to prevent obstruction from difference of opinion, but to supersede, unless under extreme and improbable circumstances, the need for seeking a judicial 'scheme' or the costly aid of legal tribunals.

The regulations of sir John Leman's charity preclude any but an episcopalian from properly accepting the mastership. Dr. Fauconberge also, by his choice of nominators, has been considered to have tacitly determined that the recipient of his gift should be a member of the established church. The will, it is true, lays down no injunction on the point. But it should be remembered that the charity was founded while the statute law expressly required every schoolmaster to conform to the national religion.[2] Hence, restriction on the part of a donor may have been deemed superfluous: its indirectness or its absence does not necessarily imply indifference.

This reasoning will not apply so forcibly to the ultimate beneficiaries. It has always been conceded that sir John Leman, though he 'principally intended' to provide the elements of a vernacular education,[3] did in fact limit his gift to those who should 'frequent church.' On this point Dr. Fauconberge is silent;—silent, although he had shared the patronage and imbibed the spirit of archbishop Sancroft,—silent, although himself ardently devoted to the church of England,—silent, with the example of the earlier founder before his view. Nor have the successive nominators and masters ever attempted to narrow the stream of his generous policy. If a master should at any time propose to introduce a restriction similar to that of sir John Leman, it would be for the nominators to decide upon the question of its propriety. That such a course might be

[1] The founder has thus opened a door to one of the three nominators receiving the benefit of the endowment. Accordingly the first master of the grammar school was rector of Beccles at the date of his nomination. There may be weighty objections to such an arrangement; but it is by no means clear that they can be sustained by the terms of the will, apart from other considerations.

[2] 13 and 14 Car. II, cap. 4, commonly called the Uniformity Act. The relief afforded by 19 Geo. III, cap. 44, did not extend to the enabling any dissenter to hold the mastership of an *endowed* school, unless endowed since 1 Wm. and Mary for the immediate benefit of protestant dissenters. See Steph. Blackst. Com. vol. iii, p. 107.

[3] Sir John Leman directed the overseers of his school, annually to see how the children profited in those things which he '*principally intended*, as also in the *ground* of religion according to the constitution of the Church of England.' Account of Beccles corporation, p. 82.

sanctioned, under a sense of duty, is quite conceivable. The ardent votary of freedom may look forward to the gradual loosening of all regulations tending to restrain a benefit on solely religious grounds. At present, however, the relaxation depends less securely upon the vagueness of a founder's language than upon the prudence and liberality of enlightened governors, sustained by that force of general conviction, which is stronger than the injunctions of the departed, or even the 'omnipotence of parliament.'[1]

The duty of watching and perpetuating the faithful administration of such a charity as that which has been reviewed, is imperative and serious. It rests not alone upon those who guard the sources of the emolument; or upon the reverend individuals who have the power of directing its destination; or upon him who confers in exchange what is of more value than money. Always and in the nature of things, the responsibility must be shared by those whose children are the true beneficiaries, and who will hand down to *them*, in their generation, a similar duty to perform. Its best manifestation will consist in a discreetly regulated watchfulness against official torpor and abuse, an earnest, undeviating support of official zeal, talent, and rectitude.

After all, the failure of posthumous charity to accomplish its design, is so frequent an occurrence, as to account for the most sensitive anxiety with regard to its administration where it exists, and greatly to discourage similar appropriations of property. 'Glorious gifts and foundations,'—in the judgment of an illustrious ancestor of one of Dr. Fauconberge's trustees—'are like sacrifices without salt'—tending to decay—'the painted sepulchres of alms which will soon putrefy and corrupt inwardly.'[2] Nor has the distinction suggested by the

[1] It is not the least pleasant fact in the annals of the Fauconberge endowment that, while all its recipients have been clergymen and one of the most accomplished theologians of that body was educated by the first master of the Beccles grammar school, a learned minister of another communion, the rev. Thomas Steffe Crisp, who has long and ably presided over a collegiate institution at Bristol—the not unworthy friend and associate of Robert Hall—was also a sharer, in early life, in the benefit of Dr. Fauconberge's unfettered gift.

[2] Bacon's Essays. 'Of Riches.'

same writer in favour of more 'moderate portions' devoted to the public service, been found to agree with the testimony of experience.

The testimony of experience and the witness of unerring truth, are the same. Without disparagement of the good accomplished, or abating a particle of the honour most justly due to such benefactors as sir John Leman and Dr. Fauconberge, it may be questioned whether that form of benevolence which 'delays charities till death,' be worthy of general imitation. Often, indeed, it has sought a higher object than the vain ambition 'to live in our very ashes:' but there is reason to fear that, too frequently, endowments by will have savoured of the blind and mistaken pharisaism which abstracts the 'gift'[1] from the lap of present indigence and infirmity, rather than of the true munificence represented by the widow's 'two mites,'[2] or the generous and fragrant thankfulness poured from the 'alabaster box of very precious ointment.'[3] Religion looks with benign complacence on purity of intention, but wears an aspect of uncompromising sternness in prescribing rules of conduct. In the one view she adds the blessing of abundance to the carefully hoarded 'handful of meal;'[4] in the other, she demands that, in unhesitating faith, the seed should be 'cast upon the waters'[5] or buried beneath the soil.[6] With reference to the deed already done, she commends and graciously rewards the worthiness of the motive, although the action were mingled with error or infirmity: dealing with the claims of the present and the future, her law is uniform and unyielding—'whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might:'—she points to the living world with its numberless objects of compassion and avenues to good, and knows nothing of work, or device, or knowledge, or wisdom, in the grave.[7]

Nevertheless, the praise of hearty good intent and of positive benefit accruing *does* justly belong to Henry Fauconberge. His path through life was one of retirement and peace; and his name, but for the Beccles grammar school endowment, would scarcely have stood out to view in the long list of those who lived—and died. He did not shine in arms or toil on the shifting arena of politics. There is not even any conclusive evidence of his having possessed superior talent or great learning. But he has conferred a boon which, if it be

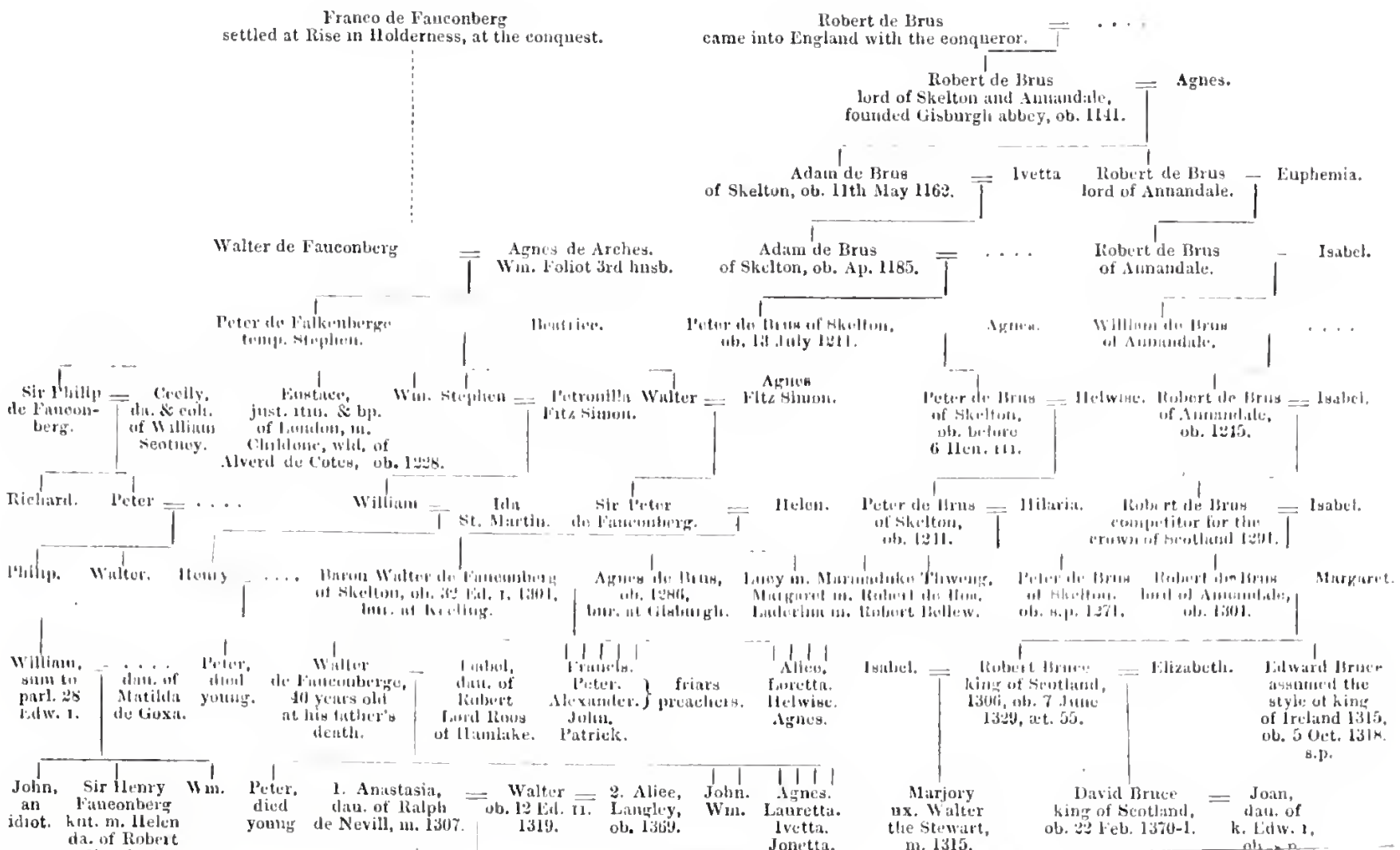
[1] Matt. xv, 5. [2] Luke xxi, 2. [3] Matt. xxvi, 7. [4] 1 Kings xvii, 12.
[5] Eccl. xi, 1. [6] John xii, 24. [7] Eccl. ix, 10.

employed in the spirit of its giver, may prove the earnest of blessings rich, abundant, and cumulative. If he inherited no more from his 'renowned' and valiant ancestors than their name and blazoned shield, and has no claim to be numbered with the great, he, at least, earned for himself as 'an epithet—the GOOD'—that nobler designation to which all alike are permitted to aspire.

Appendix.

Descent of Fauconberge and Brus.

See page 5.


Franco de Fauconberg
settled at Rise in Holderness, at the conquest.
Robert de Brus
came into England with the conqueror.
Robert de Brus
lord of Skelton and Annandale,
founded Gisburgh abbey, ob. 1141.
Agnes.
Adam de Brus
of Skelton, ob. 11th May 1162.
Ivetta
Robert de Brus
lord of Annandale.
Euphemia.
Walter de Fauconberg
Agnes de Arches.
Wm. Foliot 3rd husb.
Adam de Brus
of Skelton, ob. Ap. 1185.
Robert de Brus
of Annandale.
Isabel.
Peter de Falkenberge
temp. Stephen.
Beatrice.
Peter de Brus of Skelton,
ob. 13 July 1211.
Agnes.
William de Brus
of Annandale.
Sir Philip de Fauconberg.
Cecily, da. & coh. of William Seotney.
Eustace, just. itin. & bp. of London, m. Childone, wid. of Alverd de Cotes, ob. 1228.
Wm. Stephen
Petronilla Fitz Simon.
Walter
Agnes Fitz Simon.
Peter de Brus of Skelton, ob. before 6 Hen. III.
Helwise.
Robert de Brus of Annandale, ob. 1245.
Isabel.
Richard.
Peter
William
Ida St. Martin.
Sir Peter de Fauconberg.
Helen.
Peter de Brus of Skelton, ob. 1211.
Hilaria.
Robert de Brus competitor for the crown of Scotland 1291.
Isabel.
Philip.
Walter.
Henry
Baron Walter de Fauconberg of Skelton, ob. 32 Ed. I. 1304, bur. at Keeling.
Agnes de Brus, ob. 1286, bur. at Gisburgh.
Lucy m. Marmaduke Thweng, Margaret m. Robert de Roe, Laderina m. Robert Bellew.
Peter de Brus of Skelton, ob. s.p. 1271.
Robert de Brus lord of Annandale, ob. 1304.
Margaret.
William, sum to parl. 28 Edw. I.
dau. of Matilda de Goxa.
Peter, died young.
Walter de Fauconberge, 40 years old at his father's death.
Isabel, dau. of Robert Lord Roos of Hamlake.
Francis. Peter. Alexander. John. Patrick.
friars preachers.
Alice. Loretta. Helwise. Agnes.
Isabel.
Robert Bruce king of Scotland, 1306, ob. 7 June 1329, æt. 55.
Elizabeth.
Edward Bruce assumed the style of king of Ireland 1315, ob. 5 Oct. 1318. s.p.
John, an idiot.
Sir Henry Fauconberg knt. m. Helen da. of Robert . Hertford.
Wm.
Peter, died young
1. Anastasia, dau. of Ralph de Nevill, m. 1307.
Walter ob. 12 Ed. II. 1319.
2. Aliee, Langley, ob. 1369.
John. Wm.
Agnes. Lauretta. Ivetta. Jonetta.
Marjory ux. Walter the Stewart, m. 1315.
David Bruce king of Scotland, ob. 22 Feb. 1370-1.
Joan, dau. of k. Edw. I.

Amicia, m. Nicholas de Engaine, who died 1322.

John de Fauconberg, aged 26 at his father's death, ob. 23 Edw. III, 1349. = Eve, dau. of Wm. Bulmer.

Matilda de Pateshull, dead in 1359. = Walter de Fauconberge, ob. 36 Ed. III. 1363. = Isabel, sister of John Bigod, ob. s.p. 2 Hen. IV. 1401.

Sir Roger de Fauconberg knt. of Flixburgh co. Linc. ob. 1391. = Margaret, dau. and heiress of Robert Darcie of Flixburgh.

Constance = Sir Thomas de Fauconberge, aged 16, 33 Ed. III. died 10 Sep. 8 Ed. IV. 1407. = Joan, died 4 Mar. 10 Hen. IV. 1409.

Walter de Fauconberg of Whitton co. Linc. = Matilda.

John, died young.

John, beheaded for rebellion 6 Hen. IV.

Walter, died in Spain.

Sir John de Fauconberg oc. mar. 18 Ric. II 1394, living 1403; ob. v.p. & s.p. = Joan . . . ob. 6 Nov. 17 Hen. VI. 1438. = 2 Sir Thos. Bromflete jun. = 3 . . Bowes.

Isabel m. John de Wilton 8 Hen. IV 1407, dead s.p. 17 Hen. VI, 1438.

Joan only surv. da. & heiress, b. 1407. m. 1422, ob. 1490. = William Nevill baron Nevill de Fauconberg, earl of Kent and admiral of England, ob. s.p. m. 2 Ed. IV, 1462.

Margaret m. John, Constable of Holme on Spalding moor. Isabel m. Edmund Percehay of Park co. Linc. Constance ob. unm. Roger m. Jane . . . ob. s.p.

Joan, da. & coh. oc. mar. 3 Ed. IV 1463, dead s.p. 6 Hen. VII 1490. = Sir Edward Bedhowing.

Elizabeth, da. & coh. oc. mar. 3 Ed. IV 1463, dead 6 Hen. VII 1490. = Sir Richard Strangeways, living 3 Ed. IV 1463.

Sir James Strangewnys, grandson & coh. of Joan countess of Kent.

Alice, da. & coh. oc. oc. mar. 3 Ed. IV 1463, dead 6 Hen. VII 1490. = Sir John Coners, living 3 Ed. IV 1463.

William Coners, grandson & coh. of Joan countess of Kent.

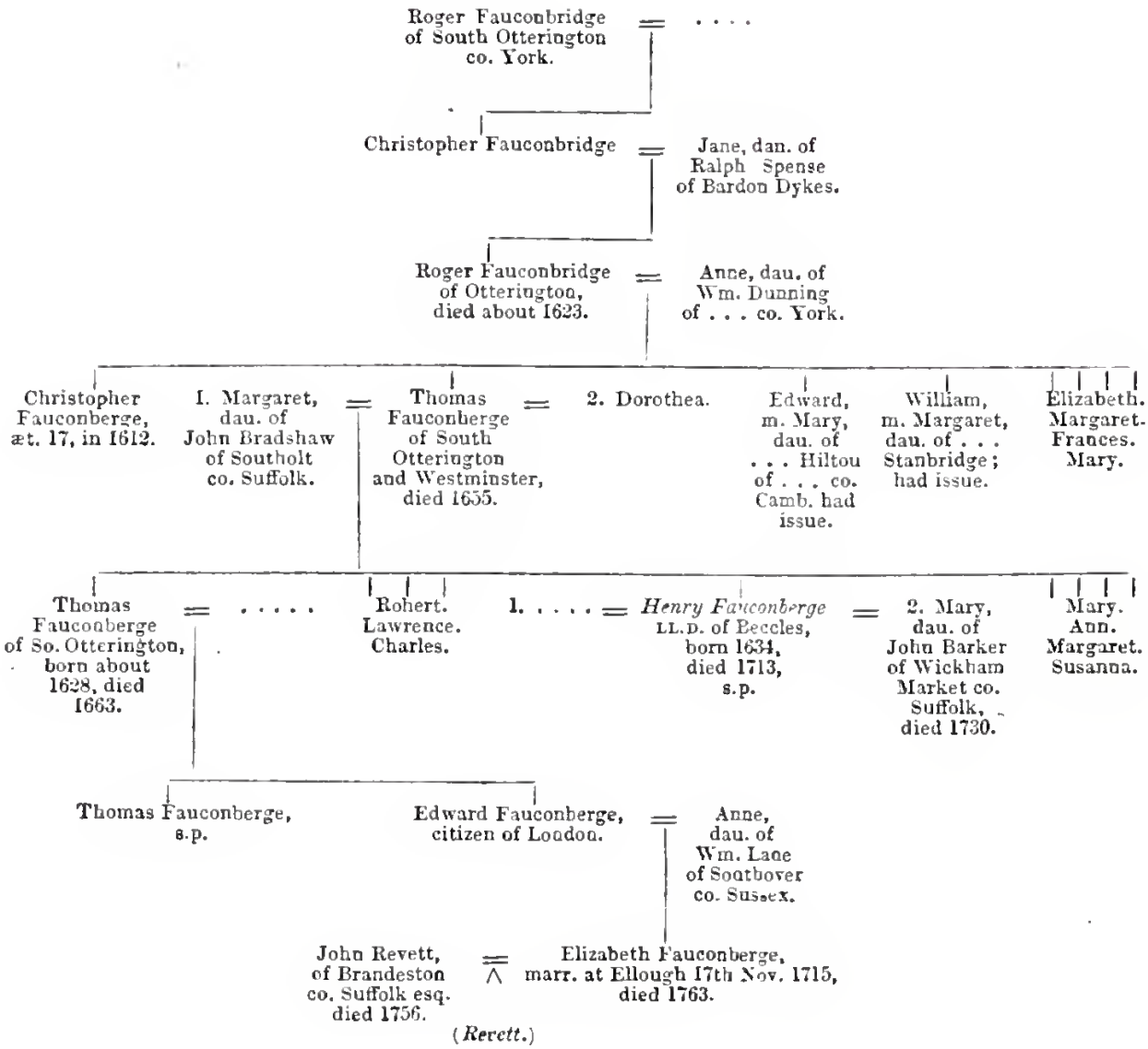
Robert de Brus.

William de Brus.

II.

Descent of Fauconberge of Otterington.

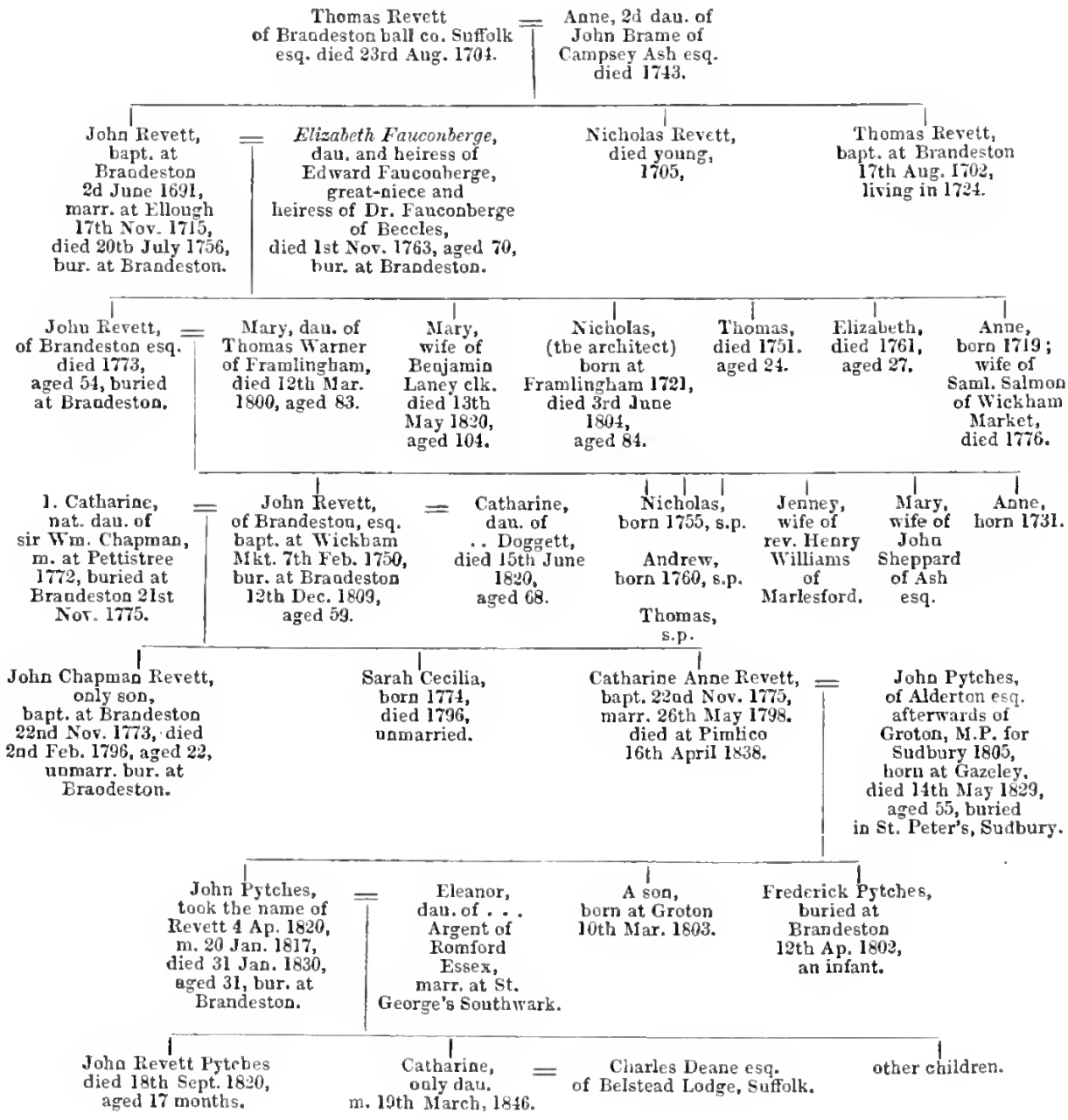
See p. 13.


Roger Fauconbridge of South Otterington co. York.
. . . .
Christopher Fauconbridge
Jane, dan. of Ralph Spense of Bardon Dykes.
Roger Fauconbridge of Otterington, died about 1623.
Anne, dau. of Wm. Dunning of . . . co. York.
Christopher Fauconberge, æt. 17, in 1612.
1. Margaret, dau. of John Bradshaw of Southolt co. Suffolk.
Thomas Fauconberge of South Otterington and Westminster, died 1655.
2. Dorothea.
Edward, m. Mary, dau. of . . . Hiltou of . . . co. Camb. had issue.
William, m. Margaret, dau. of . . . Stanbridge; had issue.
Elizabeth. Margaret. Frances. Mary.
Thomas Fauconberge of So. Otterington, born about 1628, died 1663.
. . . . .
Robert. Lawrence. Charles.
1. . . . .
Henry Fauconberge LL.D. of Beccles, born 1634, died 1713, s.p.
2. Mary, dau. of John Barker of Wickham Market co. Suffolk, died 1730.
Mary. Ann. Margaret. Susanna.
Thomas Fauconberge, s.p.
Edward Fauconberge, citizen of London.
Anne, dau. of Wm. Lane of Southover co. Sussex.
John Revett, of Brandeston co. Suffolk esq. died 1756.
Elizabeth Fauconberge, marr. at Ellough 17th Nov. 1715, died 1763.
(Revett.)

III.

Descent of Revett of Brandeston.

See p. 17.


Thomas Revett of Brandeston hall co. Suffolk esq. died 23rd Aug. 1704.
Anne, 2d dau. of John Brame of Campsey Ash esq. died 1743.
John Revett, bapt. at Brandeston 2d June 1691, marr. at Ellough 17th Nov. 1715, died 20th July 1756, bur. at Brandeston.
Elizabeth Fauconberge, dau. and heiress of Edward Fauconberge, great-niece and heiress of Dr. Fauconberge of Beccles, died 1st Nov. 1763, aged 70, bur. at Brandeston.
Nicholas Revett, died young, 1705,
Thomas Revett, bapt. at Brandeston 17th Aug. 1702, living in 1724.
John Revett, of Brandeston esq. died 1773, aged 54, buried at Brandeston.
Mary, dau. of Thomas Warner of Framlingham, died 12th Mar. 1800, aged 83.
Mary, wife of Benjamin Laney clk. died 13th May 1820, aged 104.
Nicholas, (the architect) born at Framlingham 1721, died 3rd June 1804, aged 84.
Thomas, died 1751. aged 24.
Elizabeth, died 1761, aged 27.
Anne, born 1719; wife of Saml. Salmon of Wickham Market, died 1776.
1. Catharine, nat. dau. of sir Wm. Chapman, m. at Pettistree 1772, buried at Brandeston 21st Nov. 1775.
John Revett, of Brandeston, esq. bapt. at Wickham Mkt. 7th Feb. 1750, bur. at Brandeston 12th Dec. 1809, aged 59.
Catharine, dau. of . . Doggett, died 15th June 1820, aged 68.
Nicholas, born 1755, s.p.
Andrew, born 1760, s.p.
Thomas, s.p.
Jenney, wife of rev. Henry Williams of Marlesford.
Mary, wife of John Sheppard of Ash esq.
Anne, born 1731.
John Chapman Revett, only son, bapt. at Brandeston 22nd Nov. 1773, died 2nd Feb. 1796, aged 22, unmarr. bur. at Brandeston.
Sarah Cecilia, born 1774, died 1796, unmarried.
Catharine Anne Revett, bapt. 22nd Nov. 1775, marr. 26th May 1798, died at Pimlico 16th April 1838.
John Pytches, of Alderton esq. afterwards of Groton, M.P. for Sudbury 1805, born at Gazeley, died 14th May 1829, aged 55, buried in St. Peter's, Sudbury.
John Pytches, took the name of Revett 4 Ap. 1820, m. 20 Jan. 1817, died 31 Jan. 1830, aged 31, bur. at Brandeston.
Eleanor, dau. of . . . Argent of Romford Essex, marr. at St. George's Southwark.
A son, born at Groton 10th Mar. 1803.
Frederick Pytches, buried at Brandeston 12th Ap. 1802, an infant.
John Revett Pytches died 18th Sept. 1820, aged 17 months.
Catharine, only dau. m. 19th March, 1846.
Charles Deane esq. of Belstead Lodge, Suffolk.
other children.

IV.

Memoir of Robert Sparrow esq.

OF WORLINGHAM.

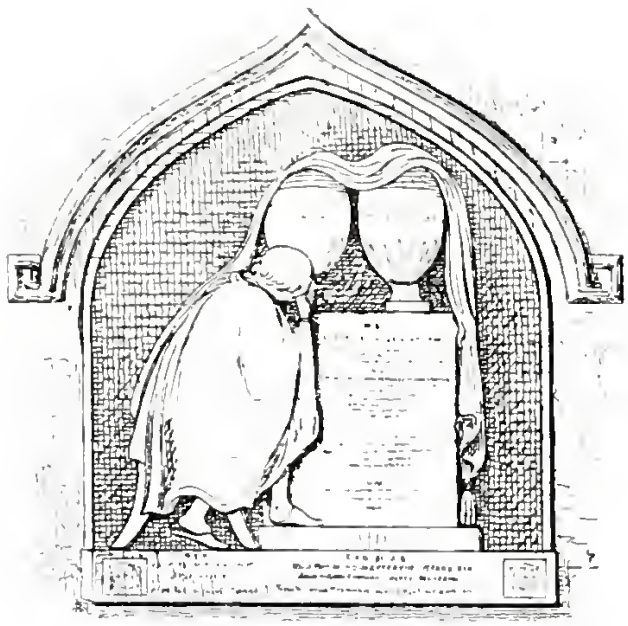
BY DAWSON TURNER, ESQ.

See p. 31.

Worlingham now gives the rank and title of baron of the United Kingdom to the earl of Gosford, the grandson and heir of Mr. Sparrow, who resided there in the mansion figured by Davey in his unfinished work, entitled, 'Suffolk Seats,' and died there March 8th 1822, aged 80. There too his remains repose in the parish church, 'unmarked by monument, inscription, stone;' indeed with nothing to designate their resting-place or to record the name, except as far as Chantrey's elegant cenotaph, erected by him to the memory of his son, general Robert Bernard Sparrow, and of his grandson, Robert Acheson Bernard St. John Sparrow esq., may be regarded as so doing. And in this light the inscription does to a certain degree entitle it to be considered: it ends, 'His dilectissimis, optimis, utrique optimè de se merenti, pater filio, avus nepoti, senex juvenibus, solus superstes, cenotaphium ponit.'

Mr. Sparrow's family was of Kettleburgh, Suffolk. His father, of the same name, married one of the co-heiresses of Lawrence Bence of Henstead esq., and lived in the neighbouring market town of Woodbridge. By him the house at Worlingham, but in a very different state from the present, was purchased in 1755 of George Hare esq. the then occupant, with about two hundred and fifty acres of land, for £3850. It had previously been the seat of sir Thomas Robinson bart., and, before him, of sir John Felton, whose only daughter married sir John Playters. From his father, and still more from his mother, Mr. Sparrow succeeded to considerable real property. He was educated at king Edward's grammar-school, Bury, an establishment long celebrated for a series of masters of distinguished learning and taste; and he there imbibed that love for classical literature which he retained to his latest years. With the Roman poets he was particularly conversant: 'adolescentiam aluerant, senectutem oblectabant.' Virgil, Horace, and Martial were, above all, safely lodged in his retentive memory: in his boyhood he had made them his own; and they were not to be wrested from his age. It must not, however, be inferred that his reading was in any wise confined to these; for it was on the other hand singularly extensive; and his possession of the valuable libraries of sir Oliver St. John, the chief justice, and of sir Francis St. John, a man of a very literary turn of mind, added to an extensive collection of his own, afforded him the fullest means for gratifying this, through life, his ruling passion.

Mr. Sparrow was thrice married; first, to the only surviving daughter of sir John Bernard of Brampton, bart.; then to Miss Rand; and finally, towards the close of life, to Mrs. Pery, the widow of a Huntingdonshire clergyman, who survived him. By Miss Bernard alone he had a family; and by her only a son and daughter, both now dead. The former, already mentioned in connection with the cenotaph, married lady Olivia Acheson, daughter of the first earl of Gosford. He had in his early days embraced the military profession; and the duties of this summoned him to the West Indies shortly after



CENOTAPH. AT WORLINGHAM.

his marriage, where he soon found an untimely grave. His offspring, like that of his father, was restricted to a single child of either sex. Through his sister the ties of union between the Gosford and Sparrow families were still more closely drawn, by her becoming the wife of her brother-in-law, the late earl, who, after having been for a few years a widower, died in March 1849, leaving a son and four daughters. The son of general Sparrow, a youth of excellent abilities, disposition, and character—how could it be otherwise, descended from, and educated by such a mother?—ended his life at Nice, when only nineteen years of age, in March 1818. The daughter, very recently deceased, was wife to the duke of Manchester, to whom she brought estates, exceeding £20,000 in annual value. She had succeeded to them as representative of the families of St. John of Longthorpe and Bernard of Brampton, two extinct baronetages, the property of the former of which merged in the latter; and sir Robert Bernard, the last baronet, died unmarried, whereby her grandmother became heiress of both.

Through the Bernard interest, Mr. Sparrow was returned to parliament for Bedford in 1774, together with sir William Wake, bart. Their opponents were Mr. Whitbread, and Howard the philanthropist. Party spirit ran very high in the borough, of which Dr. Brown, the biographer of Howard, gives a remarkable and not very decorous instance. Mr. Sparrow was unseated by a petition, and never subsequently endeavoured to enter into public life. In politics he was originally a whig, but left that party upon the secession of the duke of Portland and Mr. Burke shortly after the breaking out of the French revolution, and continued so long as he lived a decided tory; never more happy than when forwarding the interest of his friends, the earl of Stradbroke and sir Thomas Gooch for Suffolk, or of lord Wodehouse for Norfolk. Indeed the strongest possible attachment to those he admitted to his friendship was among the leading traits of his character. There was no length to which he would not go to serve them; and they responded with scarcely less warmth. Lord Gosford, naturally the nearest of them, never failed to speak of him in terms of affection amounting almost to devotion. To the neighbouring gentry he was most courteous: to all most hospitable: in his deportment a thorough English gentleman. As a magistrate, he was a pattern for strict attention to his duties, for kindness and consideration to the poor, and for urbanity to the bench over which he presided. He has been frequently heard to say, and he left it recorded in his papers, that he never had a difference with any individual of the number. Nor was this the greatest of his merits in that respect; for he equally kept them from differing among themselves; and very many of the principal improvements in the neighbourhood owe their origin to his influence as chairman of the sessions. His end was, like his life, calm and tranquil. He continued apparently in the enjoyment of unbroken health and strength to within a very few days of his decease; but he was evidently conscious of its approach, and a month or two previously to the event he wrote to a friend, 'I find the term of my existence drawing near; and, while I do not wish to meet death like a hero, I would fain encounter him as a Christian.' What is still more remarkable, and might, with a slight stretch of imagination, be regarded as nothing short of prescience, is the fact, that, whereas he had, for the greater part of his life, kept a journal, in which he simply recorded day by day where he had been, and whom he had received or visited, without note, comment, or observation of any kind, he, on the first day of January, the year of his death, deviated from the custom by the following entry, 'Here begins the last scene of the last act: esto decora.' And such it truly was: whether regarded in reference to himself or to those around him, his end was thoroughly what every one would desire for himself, would desire for those he loved.

V.

Memoir of Joseph Arnold, M.D.

BY DAWSON TURNER, ESQ.

See p. 43.

Dr. Joseph Arnold was born at Beccles Dec. 28, 1782, the fourth son of Mr. Edward Arnold, a respectable tanner. The rudiments of his education he received at Sir John Leman's free school, where the abilities and industry which marked his character throughout life so developed themselves in his early days, that his parents, encouraged in the hope that he would not only win his way, but might distinguish himself, in some learned profession, determined to train him for medicine. He was, therefore, placed under the care of Mr. Crowfoot, an eminent practitioner in the town, and at the same time became a pupil of the Rev. John Lang Girdlestone for instruction in the learned languages. At the expiration of his apprenticeship, he was sent for the completion of his studies to Edinburgh, where he graduated M.D. in 1807. Of this part of his life nothing farther is known, than that, during his residence in Scotland, he applied with increased zeal to the pursuit of botany, with which he had dallied in Suffolk; having, even then, occasionally made communications to the Gentleman's Magazine. His attachment to this lovely science, which more than all others extends the willing hand and opens the door of hospitality without respect to age or station, soon attracted the notice and finally gained him the regard of two very eminent men, Professor Jameson and Dr. Hope, his friendship with whom ended but with life. On quitting the University, he embraced the naval service, then the surest path to the attainment of his favorite object, the extension of knowledge, and embarked, as assistant-surgeon, the following April, on board the Victory, appointed to carry the flag of Sir James Saumarez to the Baltic. In her he remained almost a twelvemonth, when he was promoted to the rank of full surgeon, and was transferred to the Indostan, under orders for New Holland. Just two years were spent upon this expedition; and the first of the Journals now left us commences near its close, as he was approaching England upon his return.

And here it may not be amiss to interrupt the narrative, by mentioning—especially if any one should be disposed to pursue the hint given in the Gentleman's Magazine, xc. p. 184, and publish extracts from these journals—that they range uninterruptedly from August 1810 to June 1813, and from March 1815 to the December of that year. The intervening volumes are lost: they most probably perished in the fire which destroyed his ship off Batavia. Together with those preserved he left a series of drawings made at the same time, and forming interesting illustrations to his remarks; representing the coasts along which he sailed, with their mountains, and capes, and bays, and seaport towns; the islands he circumnavigated; the straits he traversed, and the harbors he entered. In their range they comprehend the Mediterranean Sea, from Gibraltar to Malta, including the Balearic Isles, Sardinia, Corsica, and

BECCLES

Sicily, together with the whole of the Adriatic, a service that occupied just three years; and they close with the portion of South America nearest Rio Janeiro, and with parts of New Holland and Java. The handling and colouring of the sketches is coarse; their whole execution what might be expected from one untaught in art. But, on the other hand, they are effective and characteristic, and well calculated to answer their object. Any man might swear to their fidelity, which was a leading feature in the author's character; and they no less vouch for his industry; their number amounting to 244, and the length of some extending to little short of 20 feet. No less faithful a portraiture of his mind and habits is given by the journals, which are filled with remarks upon men and things, with anecdotes learned from others, with extracts from the books he read, and his opinions of them, and with details of what occurred under his own eyes. Matters connected with his profession and with Natural History, to all the branches of which he now applied, occupy, as might be expected, the prominent place. The following is one of the first entries. "August 29, 1810. I mentioned to the Commodore to-night, that I thought the description of *Didelphis ursina*" (the *Ursine Opossum*, a native of New Holland) "would be gratefully received by Sir Joseph Banks; and he told me he would send it to him, and offered to do anything in his power for me, and said, that, if I would call upon him in London, he would introduce me to Sir Joseph." An offer this, at once most gratifying to Dr. Arnold's ambition, and destined to lead to much that was influential on his future career.

To regain the thread of the story—the Indostan, on arriving at Deptford, was paid off; and towards the end of December 1810 Dr. Arnold returned to Beeles, where he was received with marked attention by many of the leading persons, among whom he enumerates the Rev. Bence Bence, the Rev. Horace Suckling, the Rev. Thomas Ellison, Capt. Suckling R.N., Mr. Nicholas Bacon, Mr. Davey and Mr. Henchman Crowfoot; and, what particularly charmed him, the noble church-tower trembled with the peals of the bells that welcomed him. Here too he now, for the first time for four years, ate his Christmas dinner with his family. In 1807 he had been at Edinburgh; in 1808 at Vigo; and in 1809 in New Holland. Could he have looked into futurity, he would have seen himself in 1811 at Port Mahon; in 1812 at Pesaro; in 1815 at or near Batavia. Such were some of the varying localities of his eventful life; and such in time of war is always liable to be the lot of a sailor. It must not, however, be supposed, that the different calls and employments, which either his profession imposed or his choice suggested, so entirely engrossed his mind, as to abstract it from those higher influences, at once the duty and the comfort of our species. His journals bear frequent testimony to the contrary. Entries like the following, not uncommonly mark the return of Christmas day or his birthday. "Dec. 28, 1811. Again another year has revolved over the term of my existence; and another series of events has passed, such as in a worldly point of view I cannot contemplate with much satisfaction; for I am now no nearer that independence which is the aim of all, than I was three or four years ago; unless a nearer approach to the bourn of life may be so considered. * * * Daily have I felt the most profound veneration for the power of the Almighty, evinced to us by his word of revelation; and most submissively have I paid my real and reverential duty to the dictates made intelligible to us by the Saviour of the world, through whose mediation, I, with other sinners, hope mercifully to find pardon, when our souls shall have shuffled off this mortal coil. Oh Lord, my God, how excellent are thy ways in all the world. Blessed is the man who putteth his trust in thee!" On another occasion, early on his voyage to New Holland in 1815, he writes: "I have been translating some of the sermons of the Abbé Gerson, the reputed author of the treatise, *De Imitatione Christi*, ascribed to Thomas a Kempis, and some of those of St. Augustine and of Monsieur Saurin; and these, with slight variations, I read on Sundays to the convicts after the liturgy."

Most pleasant is it to record traits like these in the character of a departed friend; and such a feeling

will, it is hoped, apologize for their introduction. His stay at Beccles just referred to was short. He was ordered the following month to Portsmouth, to assist at Haslar Hospital, then crowded with patients suffering under a malignant fever, the treatment of which by Dr. Weir, the principal medical officer,

"Who open'd the veins like Sangrado,
Phlebotomist chief of the nation,"

he comments upon at length and much condemns. Greatly therefore to his satisfaction, he found himself in a very few weeks commanded to join the Alcmene, and proceed in her to the Mediterranean. It appears from his journal, that the two years there spent passed, upon the whole, neither unpleasantly nor unprofitably; though unmarked by any striking incident, and occasionally chequered with occurrences far from agreeable. Thus, while his ship was never engaged in any regular action, her conflicts with the enemy's batteries and gunboats were not unfrequent, and he had at one time as many as thirty wounded men under his charge. The pain and anxiety and labour thus caused prompted this entry: "Gunshot-wounds, purulent discharges, poultices, groans, putrid exfoliating bones, fears of hæmorrhage, and similar disagreeables are now my portion from morn to night; and without much hope of a diminution of them for a length of time to come." The journal, happily, has no more records of an equally dark complexion; and those who are acquainted with the coast of the Mediterranean will not be slow to feel that visits to the ports of Italy in the intervals of cruizing, would soon effectually banish all impressions of the kind.

It is to be regretted that the close of the volume also closes all our knowledge of what befel Dr. Arnold in the course of this expedition, and likewise leaves us in ignorance how and when it ended, and how and where he employed himself till January 1815. He, at that time or a few weeks previously, took the medical charge of the Northampton, bound with female convicts to New Holland. No very pleasant office this; but, the downfal of Napoleon having brought about a general peace, the navy had ceased to require his services; and he felt, in such emergency, the sound good sense of one of Henri Quatre's favorite adages, that

"Si l'on n'a pas ce que l'on aime,
Il faut aimer ce que l'on a."

Very successful, therefore, did he esteem himself to obtain even so unpalatable an appointment. Nor could it have been effected without interest; but it chanced he had a powerful friend in Mr. M'Leay, then Secretary of the Transport Board, a man of active kindness and sterling worth, and, what had no little influence on the occasion, one whose pursuits were congenial to his own; for Mr. M'Leay, long the intimate friend of Sir James Smith, was one of the founders of the Linnean Society, and was among the most zealous and profound of the British Entomologists. The note-book that relates to the beginning of this voyage is lost: the only other now remaining commences at Rio Janeiro, while he was on his way to Australia, and leaves him a short distance beyond Batavia, on his passage homeward. It is fortunately much larger than the rest; and its contents are, by far, of the highest interest. No portion of them is equally so, as the account of the three months he spent in Java. A quarter of a year was, indeed, a very short period, compared with the number and the quality of the objects that demanded his attention; but so filled was the time with excitement, and so entirely un-European did he find the country, and its inhabitants, and its productions of every kind, that his narrative, however necessarily imperfect, would not have failed to have been read with avidity, had it but appeared previously to the publication of Sir Stamford Raffles' History of the island, which, to use Rousseau's memorable expression in reference to Chardin's *Persia*, left nothing farther to be said upon the subject.

To preserve, as far as possible, the thread of the narrative, it is necessary here to leave all mention

of Java, and to state that the Northampton reached the harbor of Port Jackson in June 1815. Saving her short detention in South America, she had made the voyage without interruption; though by no means without furnishing many an anecdote to the journal, and those, for the most part, of a painful description. What else was to have been expected from such a crew? Disease, intemperance, and passion, the latter commonly showing itself in the form of jealousy, were naturally in full operation among them, and produced their necessary results upon minds and bodies already debilitated by an abandoned life. Death, in more than one instance, and in more than one appalling form, terminated the victim's sufferings. The want of strict discipline, too, among the officers, and of that "steady, cautious self-control," so feelingly recommended, so little practised, by poor Burns, sadly added to Dr. Arnold's annoyances.

With great pleasure, therefore, did he find himself at Sydney, where his first care was to pay his respects to General Lachlan Macquarrie, the Governor. Both him and Mrs. Macquarrie he had previously known well upon their first arrival; and he confidently anticipated a kind, if not a cordial, reception. But in every hope of this nature he was wofully disappointed: power had, as is but too common, produced a strange alteration in his Excellency: "his manners," to quote from the journal, "were cold and disgusting; and, what was worse, he told me that he had no instructions respecting me, except, in a post-script from the Transport-Board, to provide me rations; and that he, consequently, would not be at a farthing's expense on my account, nor would he give himself the trouble to find me either lodgings or a passage home; for both which, as well as for everything else, I had only myself to look to. He added, that I must consider myself at my own charge, as soon as I should have delivered up my medicine-chest and instruments, and that, if I should call upon him again, he would not see me, for that he had no time." What greatly increased Dr. Arnold's vexation on this score was, that his money ran short, and that the expense of living at Sydney was heavy. He found he could not bring it below 13s. a-day, notwithstanding he abstained from all luxuries, even such as wine, beer, and butter, and restricted his lodgings to a single room, and that of an inferior description. As a specimen of the prices of provision, "meat," he says, "of all kinds, sells at 1s. 3d. the lb.; butter, 5s. 6d. the lb.; spirits, 8s. the pint; eggs, 4s. the dozen; and bread, 1s. 8d. the quartern loaf." Most gratifying to him was it then, when, on waiting upon Sir John Jamison, whom he had also known before, he found himself welcomed in the most friendly manner, and invited to eat constantly at his table. And scarcely less were the hospitality and kindness shown by Col. Molle, the Lieut. Governor; by the Supreme Judge; by the Judge-Advocate; by the principal medical practitioners in the town; by the officers of the 46th regiment; and by many of the leading inhabitants. They all rejoiced, as well they might, in the acquisition of the society of such a man; and the effect produced upon him was so strong, that, within a week after his uncourteous treatment at Government-House, the impression was evidently effaced from his mind; and his journal records, "I am, certainly, spending my time very pleasantly, with continual invitations from one person or another." Nor is it long before a second entry shows, that he not only meditated returning and establishing himself permanently in practice in the colony, but that he had instituted serious enquiries, and had taken some preparatory steps for the purpose. With all this, it is not to be wondered at that his notes are frequent touching the state of the government and society and morals at Sydney, or that they enter into minute details. His reports upon these several heads, and particularly the first, are as unfavourable as could well be imagined; but here it cannot but be felt that what he writes is to be received with more than a single "grain of salt." It were to betray great ignorance of human nature, not to acknowledge that his judgment could hardly fail to have been biassed by Gen. Macquarrie's conduct, or that he would not have received with a certain degree of willingness rumors always sure to be whispered touching those in power, and most of all sure to be so in a population like that at

Sydney. Put full confidence in the journal, and it must be believed that the most exalted stations were occupied by convicts, and those often of the worst description; that such men were principally, if not exclusively, the objects of the favor and patronage of the Representative of the Sovereign; and, indeed, that everything went wrong. At the same time, in justice to Dr. Arnold, it ought not to be concealed, that he by no means calls upon his readers to trust to his *ipse dixits*, but supports them by reference to individuals and to facts of general notoriety.

At length, after a month's sojourn at Sydney, he embarked on board the Indefatigable of Boston, a merchant-vessel bound for England, by way of Batavia, where she was to receive a cargo of coffee and pepper. The sum to be paid for his passage was £50; he finding his own mess. With an inferior ship and incompetent captain, the voyage was tardy and hazardous among the islands so copiously scattered between New Holland and Java. At some of these they touched; and at the Feejees, or Sandal-wood islands, in particular, they collected a variety of information, as well concerning that peculiar trade, as the customs and and religion of the natives. Their principal informant amused them with many a story hardly less wonderful than certain of the adventures of Sindbad the Sailor, in the *Arabian Nights*; and, yet, he so solemnly vouched for, and so supported by apparent proofs, the truth of what he said, that it was difficult not to believe him. He dwelt with peculiar emphasis upon the uniformly prevalent practice of strangling the widow of a deceased chief; and he related some deeply affecting anecdotes of instances that had fallen within his own knowledge, in one of which he had vainly interfered at the peril of his life, to rescue the victim from the grasp of a bloody priest, and could say with Æneas—

"Hæc ipse miserrima vidi,
Atque horum pars magna fui."

What in mercantile phraseology is properly denominated Sandal-wood, is the yellow central portion of the stem of the *Santalum album*, a tree, in general appearance, much resembling a myrtle. The fragrance of this causes it to be commonly held in high estimation, and especially by the Chinese; insomuch that its price in its native woods is £80 per ton; and it would long since have been extirpated, but that it is copiously propagated by the birds, which are peculiarly fond of the seeds.

On the second of September, the Indefatigable anchored in Batavia Roads, where Dr. Arnold was alike surprised and delighted at finding himself welcomed by the late Mr. Assey, an old schoolfellow, a native also of Beccles, and brought up, like himself, to medicine, which he had lately quitted for diplomacy; having attached himself, as private secretary, to Sir Stamford Raffles, the Governor-General. To mention the name of Mr. Assey in conjunction with his position in society, is to say to all who had any knowledge of him, that his ability to assist corresponded with his good will. The influence of both was felt most sensibly by his friend during the whole of his stay there: on no occasion was it equally felt or needed as on the 22nd of October, when the carelessness of some boys set fire to a cask of spirits in the hold of the Indefatigable, and the stupidity, ignorance, and obstinacy of both captain and crew, allowed her to be burned down to the water's edge.

Dr. Arnold here loudly complains, that, though much might have been saved, little was so. His own loss consisted principally of "three trunks, containing valuable books and curiosities, together with his journals and scattered memoranda and charts, his small stock of plate, and his shirts, stockings, and trowsers; as also of a fine collection of insects from South America, New Holland, and the Straits of Sunda; of the public despatches committed to his care by the Supreme Judge of New South Wales, and of some fine drawings of different places in that colony." At the same time, while making this memorandum, he consoles himself with the reflection, that he was neither the sole nor the principal sufferer; for that some of his fellow-passengers had been deprived of their all. One in particular he

mentions, utterly ruined by the destruction of a small box, filled with a large quantity of gold dust and diamonds and 6000 dollars. He adds, "the whole really seems to me a dream. Can I think it otherwise? when I reflect that only yesterday I was tolerably comfortable in a ship, looking forward with confidence to a quick return to England, and now I see myself entirely adrift in nearly the most unhealthy spot in the whole world, without a relative or what can properly be called a friend to assist me. Surely, Metastasio must be right, that

'Sogno della mia vita è il corso intero;'

and one can only add with him,

'Deh! tu, Signor, quando a destarmi arrivo,
Fa ch' io trovi riposo in sen del vero.'"

Mr. Assey, it should be mentioned, was at this time at a short distance from the city with the governor at Ciceroa.

Great as is the length to which this memoir has already extended, it were injustice to Dr. Arnold to close it without subjoining two or three extracts from his journal, descriptive of what he witnessed in the island, and first—

Of the mode of fishing in Java.

"Tuesday, Nov. 14th, 1815. This morning, the Governor, with the General and Lady Nightingale, Captains Watson, Tucker, and Nixon, and Mrs. Nixon, Mrs. Bell and myself, went to a fishing party, with whom we breakfasted in an edifice constructed for the purpose by the side of a mountain torrent. Our place of reception was wholly built of bamboos, more of which had been fixed across the stream. In one spot to which the current could not fail to carry the fish, we found erected what might be called a hut, with a sloping bamboo floor, upon and through which the water ran. Still higher up had been made a dam to stop the fish; and here was stationed a party of natives, who, at a signal given, beat the water with their bamboo poles (for bamboos are used for every purpose); and the poor fish, alarmed, were hurried down by the stream and were cast upon the pavement at our feet. No sooner did this happen, than some of the men who stood nearest ran to the spot, and picked up the fish, and amused themselves greatly by throwing them at one another, and dabbing them in each other's faces, while they held them by the tails; playing all manner of antic tricks, and accompanying these with an equal variety of extraordinary noises. I expressed my surprise that fish could thus be frightened down a stream. But the Governor removed my doubts by letting me into the secret, and telling me that some powder, impregnated with Cocculus Indicus, is first put into the water, and that the fish, half-poisoned with this, easily suffer themselves to be directed in their course, and caught at pleasure. Some of those taken weighed thirteen or fourteen pounds, and much resembled a carp, with wormlike processes at the nose. Of the number and names of the different species, and how far any or all of them are described, or are poisonous or esculent, or are capable of being turned to account, I could obtain no information. As far as appeared, the only object of our hosts was to amuse the Governor and his suite, and to display their own ingenuity."

The very next day afforded Dr. Arnold the opportunity of witnessing a widely different scene, in the ceremonies consequent upon

A Javanese Wedding;

and here, too, it cannot but be best that he should tell his own tale: "A marriage took place this morning between the son and daughter of two neighbouring Regents; and the bridal party came in procession to the Governor, escorted by an immense concourse of attendants, singing epithalamia. In front marched a horse, dressed up like an elephant, led by two men. Then followed a couple of artificial tigers, at least

twenty feet in length, frisking and capering, supported by Javanese concealed beneath the long spotted cloths that were to be supposed to be their bodies. To these succeeded a great quantity of men with flags and banners, mixed with numerous females, who bore capacious boxes, richly ornamented, containing the bride's dower. We had then a man in black with a drawn sword, acting and looking like a fury, and, after him, an enormous scaly dragon, at least twenty feet high; reins in his mouth; on his back a boy covered with feathers; and on either side of him a crowd of natives, brandishing long poles, covered with garlands and richly embroidered cloth, specimens of the ingenuity and ability of the bride. She herself, accompanied by her happy spouse and their respective mothers, rode in a landau fastened behind the monster, and were followed by the father of the bridegroom, together with his family, in his own carriage, and by two others of his sons on led horses, splendidly caparisoned. Upon their arrival in front of the palace, the procession halted, and the Governor ordered his Aide de camp to escort the married couple and their friends into the drawing room. Lady Nightingale accordingly introduced them. The bride, a small woman, fifteen years old, advanced with her eyes immoveably fixed upon the ground; never raising them to look upon any one, nor in any case changing her features. Her dress was a yellow, bespangled, silk robe. On her head she wore a rich coronet of gold, studded with diamonds: before her bosom was suspended a breastplate of the same metal, similarly studded; and round her neck glittered a diamond necklace; while bracelets covered with diamonds enriched her wrists; and others, yet larger still, almost concealed her fingers. The pendants that formed her ear-rings were composed of various kinds of jewels, particularly the cats'-eye, amethyst, topaz, and aqua marina; not omitting the diamond, whose blaze exceeded all. The bridegroom was a young man of hardly more than twenty, rather well looking; but his face could not be seen to advantage, disguised as it was by the sheepish cast which it naturally acquired from his being thus led about as a show. In the gorgeousness of his attire he scarcely yielded to his bride. He was robed in crimson velvet, bordered with rich broad gold lace, and confined at the wrists and above the elbows with thick massy armillæ of solid gold, beautifully embossed, and spangled with diamonds. On his fingers he wore, like her, diamond rings of great size; and on his head a black cap, somewhat of the shape of a mitre, with a profusion of gold lace, and a gold plate in front, enriched with the same jewels, more of which ornamented his shoes and the scabbard of his creice, whose hilt was of ivory, curiously wrought. From all this it must be inferred, not only that the most precious metals and jewels abound in Java, but that they are there held in equal estimation as with us in Europe, where they are so rare. Ivory, too, is highly prized; but hardly so much so as the horn of the Rhinoceros, which the natives apply to various purposes of use and ornament, and particularly employ for their drinking cups; believing, as I think the Greeks and Romans did, that the substance is an antidote against all poisons. As the bridegroom advanced along the hall with measured steps and slow, holding the bride by her hand, I could not but fancy I had before me a Roman Catholic prelate of the highest rank, arrayed in his most splendid pontificals. They staid with us nearly an hour, and, having partaken of tea and fruit, departed in the same processional order in which they had come. As they went, a small cannon in front kept up an almost uninterrupted discharge, and a band of musicians in their rear, called in the country *gumelorgs*, were well nigh equally loud and unceasing. At night we returned their visit, by repairing to the nuptial feast. This was held in a large building erected for the purpose, composed of numerous saloons, blazing with lamps and fragrant with deliciously scented flowers. In the central apartment, the most brilliant of all, sat the bridal pair, accompanied by their most distinguished guests. And here the Nautch Girls, the great amusement of the evening, performed their voluptuous dances; their "many twinkling feet" moving in accord with the music of the gumelorgs; if, indeed, the name of music might be applied without profanation to the dissonant notes of drums and fiddles, mixed and almost overpowered with shrieks and groans and screams. Javanese decorum forbade

the ladies to take part in the dance. But not so with the men, several of whom, and those of the highest rank, joined in it. Nay, even the Regent's son, in his splendid attire, so far forgot his dignity, as to lead out a Nautch Girl, and perform with her a sort of minuet, in slow movement, but with great gesticulation of the hands. Supper was served at ten, when about fifty of the principal natives seated themselves at a table expressly provided for the Governor, between whom and the General was placed the bridegroom with his bride; and in front of them was set a large silver salver, filled with some preparation of rice, small portions of which the former took from time to time, and, placing his right arm behind his companion's back, handed them to her over her right shoulder. We were told that by the number of pellets given on these occasions is to be understood the desired number of offspring. In the present instance I counted seven. The repast concluded with a dessert of the choicest fruits and sweetmeats, and with appropriate toasts. On taking our leave, we traversed the different apartments; and it appeared to me that the Javanese present amounted to full four hundred, and the number of dishes upon the tables at least equalled that of the guests."

One single additional extract, of a character wholly unlike the two preceding, an account of an

Excursion to a Volcanic District,

about 150 miles in the interior of the island, must conclude the notice of Dr. Arnold's residence in Java. Very interesting would it be on this occasion to accompany him in his four days' journey from Batavia: adding his description of the face of the country, and of the houses and manners and mode of living of the Dutch settlers, his details of the preparations made to receive him *en route*, and what he heard of the ravages of the tiger and rhinoceros and elephant and buffalo, and other wild beasts which everywhere abound. But, leaving all this, and commencing with the fifth day, when near the object of his inquiry, the journal relates: "I set out early, attended by a Portuguese interpreter and about thirty natives; among them a chief and two soldiers. At the last village we found a Javanese breakfast prepared; and the mountain was now in sight, about ten miles distant. Far from being lofty, I should suppose it does not rise more than 2000 feet above the plain of Bandong; nor is its height from base to summit more than 1500. It is covered with trees to the very top. Arrived in the immediate vicinity, we traversed immense coffee-grounds, which led to a steep ravine, full of difficulties; but difficulties that were as nothing compared with what followed, a jungle composed of banians and reeds; the latter about twenty feet high; of the former every one in itself a forest. So densely were they set, that to get through would have been impossible, had not pioneers been kindly sent before to open a way. Neither was this the last of our embarrassments; for we had still before us a mass of trees of enormous size, standing hardly less close together than those of the jungle, and covered with parasites, which, spreading horizontally from tree to tree, and taking root wherever they clasped, presented a net-work of enormous fibres, by far more easily conceived than described. Among the plants I passed, many were new to me; and some, I am persuaded, were nondescripts. Indeed, it is highly improbable that any botanist had ever set his foot here before; and the surprise more than once expressed upon seeing me would seem to justify the inference, that even a white man was of rare occurrence. After having ridden as far as was practicable, we were compelled to walk about a mile before we reached the base of the steep cone, of probably 200 feet. This, too, is clothed with trees and a profusion of ferns, having surmounted which, I suddenly found myself upon the edge of an immense crater, two miles in circumference, and towards the north, where the ridge is loftiest, not less than 800 feet deep. In elevation the sides differ greatly; nor less in regularity of outline. Those to the north and west, are apparently heaps of cinders and scoria. At the bottom of the basin is a circular lake of boiling water, a hundred yards in diameter, surrounded by a wide bed of sulphur. The portion of this nearest to the lake is yellow, and firm, and cracked by the heat. Farther

off, it assumes a blueish colour; and had been brought to the consistency of mud by the late rains, which were most probably likewise the cause that the boiling was now gentle, whereas, we were told, it is commonly violent. To reach the edge of the water and taste it, was of course impossible. The case is far from being the same with this *Avernus* as with that below; for here our descent had been difficult, while the '*revocare gradum*' was rendered easy by our meeting with the dry bed of a torrent, which 'roars impetuous down' as often as it rains. On attaining the summit, we proceeded eastward, and mounted another cone, probably 800 feet high, wholly formed of cinders, which rendered the ascent very toilsome. Its top was carpeted with a shrub of scarlet, trumpet-shaped flowers; and from it we looked down into a second crater, more regular in circumference than the former, yet of nearly the same dimensions and shape, and equally with a lake at the bottom. But the water was perfectly cold; and, though in taste and smell it resembled diluted sulphuric acid and there were large rocks of sulphur in the vicinity, the encircling zone was wanting. Thus this mountain, itself a pigmy among surrounding giants, and bearing no mark of any eruption of lava or ashes for many ages, presents the phenomenon of two immense craters, separated by a mound or bridge of cinders, which divides into a couple of circles what would otherwise have been a single enormous ellipse. Still more unaccountable is it, that the fluid in the one should be always boiling, in the other always without warmth, a fact which seems to prove that they had no common origin, and have no subterranean communication. With much regret I left this interesting spot, and, returning to the Regent's, found, to my surprise, that Major Johnston had arrived in my absence, and with him an assistant surgeon of the name of Hodgson, whom I had known at Edinburgh. But our meeting here was not one of recognition or greeting. The poor young man was yesterday attacked with cholera: his symptoms had become aggravated in the night; and this morning he had been raving mad during the journey. I visited him, therefore, for little else than to close his eyes; and my only satisfaction was, that I had been at hand to see him decently laid in the grave, safe from the claws of savage birds and beasts, more fearful far than 'exorciser or witchcraft or ghost unlaid.' I am the rather led to mention this appalling incident, as giving me the opportunity of testifying from my own personal knowledge to the fatality of the climate of Java. Its gold, its diamonds, its no less beautiful than fragrant flowers, and its delicious fruits, might well allure the European settler; but 'what shall a man give in exchange for his soul?' and Hodgson was far from the only instance of mortality I was doomed to witness. Scarcely more than a month has passed since the 22nd October, the day the Indefatigable caught fire, when the two mates, both hale and strong men, and the gunner and myself were the last that remained on board, and threw water down the after-hatch; and now I alone survive. Since then, a passenger who came on shore to see the city, had no sooner returned to the ship, than he fell sick and died within twenty-four hours: a man, who, a few days ago, undertook to escort me through the regencies, has himself already been escorted to the burial ground: another, a fine handsome young Bengalese, was waiting behind my chair three days since: this morning I enquired for him, and was answered 'he is no more:' a surgeon, who last week amputated a patient's arm, became a corpse before the wound required its first dressing; and, to close this melancholy catalogue, three only of my seven fellow passengers on board the Indefatigable from New Holland, will proceed with me to Europe to tell the tale."

With scenes like these daily before his eyes, it will not be doubted that Dr. Arnold was glad to escape from this den of death. Under the influence of any other feeling, he had waited till some fitting opportunity offered to convey him home. Urged by this, he embraced the first; little foreseeing how short would be the respite, before Sumatra should strike the blow threatened by Java, and he himself be added to the victims of pestilence. Accordingly, on the 11th December, he embarked on board the Hebe, a country-ship of 550 tons burthen, bound for England, but with only two Englishmen in the

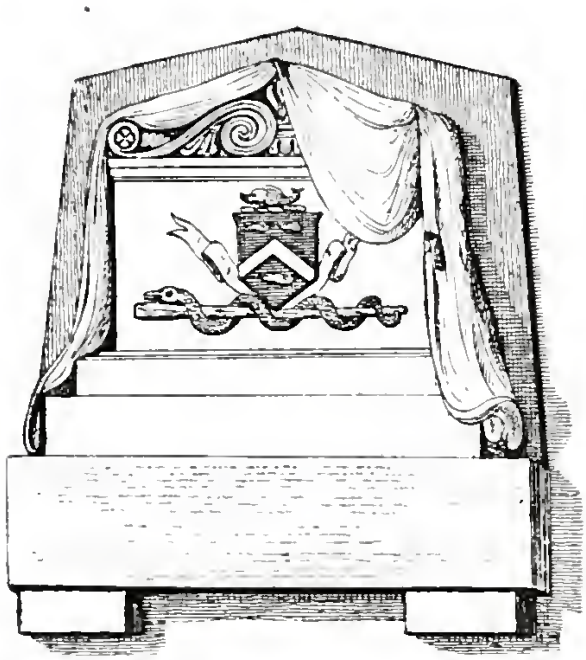
crew, the rest being Lascars, Hindoos, Mussulmen, and Portuguese Christians; a wretched set, without an individual among them that deserved the name of sailor, and without a single feeling in common, save the intense hatred that those of every denomination bore towards the rest.

And here the journal ends; not even bringing him to the close of his voyage, which, notwithstanding his apprehensions, terminated safely. On his arrival, he again repaired to Beccles, and fixed himself under his brother's roof, his parents being dead. He had now twice circumnavigated the globe: he had seen what few had seen, and had observed what still fewer had observed: he had stored his mind with knowledge, and his portfolios with memoranda and sketches. He had acquired, together with a certain name, the patronage of Sir Joseph Banks, Mr. M'Leay, and other men of distinction in his own peculiar line; and he had obtained a great object of his ambition, in having been admitted into the Linnæan Society. It seemed therefore that he had a right to repose. But his habits were fixed, and the quiet of domestic life was as little consonant to them as to his inclination. He continually yearned for fresh employment, and finally obtained it in the autumn of 1818, when his kind friend, Sir Stamford Raffles, under whose hospitable roof he had resided in Java, was appointed to the government of Sumatra, and received him into his suite as Naturalist. They sailed late in October. The two previous months Dr. Arnold spent in London; intent upon preparing himself for his new destination, by collecting the necessary books and instruments, and by assiduously working, now at the British Museum, now at the India House, but above all at the unrivalled herbarium and library in Soho Square, then daily opened by the liberality of the noble proprietor—a liberality never equalled before or since—to every one desirous to improve himself in Natural Science. His attention was here especially directed to Dr. Roxburgh's manuscripts and drawings, in the investigation of which, as indeed in all his botanical pursuits, he derived the most friendly and important assistance from Sir Joseph's invaluable librarian, Mr. Brown, than whom no man was better able, and few more willing, to give it to those he really valued. It will not, it is hoped, be irrelevant here to mention, that while a resident at Beccles, Dr. Arnold was much at Yarmouth with the author of this sketch. Similarity of pursuit naturally led to acquaintance; acquaintance no less naturally begat intimacy; and intimacy soon ripened into friendship. A consequence of this was frequent intercourse by letters; and those of Dr. Arnold are fortunately preserved, continuing in an uninterrupted series from July 1817 to the same month in the following year, and even to within a very few days of his lamented death. They, like his journals, exhibit a faithful picture of the man himself, his feelings, his opinions, his pursuits and views. So interesting are they that it would almost seem reprehensible to close this memoir without extracts from some of them. But where the whole deserves to be inserted, selection becomes impossible; and this narrative has already extended so much beyond what was anticipated, that all possible brevity, consistent with what must not be omitted, is indispensable for the sequel.

The party reached Bencoolen on the 22nd of March; and before the middle of May, Sir Stamford had, with his characteristic energy and clear-sightedness, made arrangements which enabled him to begin his investigation of the interior of the island. His first excursion, a short one to the east, afforded Dr. Arnold nothing worth mentioning. In the second, devoted to the southern residencies, it was his singular good fortune to meet with what is universally regarded as the wonder of the vegetable world. So remarkable was the object he then discovered that it may safely be said, that, as long as science shall be cultivated, and man shall take delight in exploring the works of his Maker, the naturalist will feel grateful to him who first brought to light this extraordinary production. They, too, who are acquainted with his character will appreciate the manifold pleasure he felt on the occasion. Well knowing that never did "the zeal to immortalize himself heat in the breast of man" more strongly than in his, they will hardly hesitate to admit, that, could he at the moment have known that two short months must

terminate his earthly career, he would have contemplated his end with comparative serenity, sure that his name would live in connection with the *Rafflesia Arnoldi*. It were injustice to him, not to allow him to record the event in his own words, as given in one of the letters just alluded to, containing an account of his journey. "But here," he says, "I rejoice to tell you, I happened with what I consider the greatest prodigy of the vegetable world. I had ventured some way from the party, picking up specimens of plants, when one of the Malay servants came running to me with *wonderment* in his eyes, and said, 'Come with me, Sir, come; a flower, very large, beautiful, wonderful.' I immediately went with the mau about one hundred yards into the jungle; and he pointed to a flower growing close to the ground under the bushes, which was truly astonishing. My first impulse was to cut it up and carry it to our hut. I therefore seized the Malay's prong (a sort of instrument like a woodman's chopping hook), and began to chop away. I then found that it sprang from a small root (perhaps as large as two fingers or a little more), which ran horizontally. I therefore soon detached it, and removed it to our hut. To tell you the truth, had I been alone, and had there been no witnesses, I should, I think, have been fearful of mentioning the dimensions of this flower; so much does it exceed every other flower I have ever seen or heard of. But I had Sir Stamford and Lady Raffles with me, and a Mr. Presgrave, a respectable man resident at Manna; and they, though equally astonished with myself, yet are able to testify as to the truth. The whole flower was of a very thick texture; the petals and nectary being in but few places less than a quarter of an inch in diameter, and in some places three quarters of an inch: the substance of it was very succulent: when I first saw it, a swarm of flies were hovering over the mouth of the nectary, and apparently laying their eggs in the interior: it had precisely the smell of tainted beef. * * * Now for the dimensions, which are the most astonishing part of the flower. It measured a full yard across; the petals, which were subrotund, being twelve inches from the base to the apex, and about a foot from the insertion of one petal to the opposite one. Sir Stamford and Lady Raffles and myself took immediate measures to be accurate in this respect, by pinning four large sheets of paper together, and cutting them the precise size of the flower. The nectarium, in the opinion of all of us, would hold twelve pints; and the weight of this prodigy we calculated to be fifteen pounds."

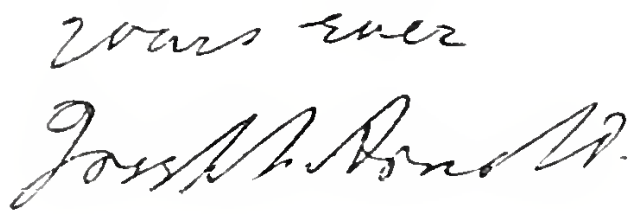
The foregoing account, which is accompanied in the original with many scientific details, it is hoped may convey a general idea of the plant. A wax model of it, of the natural size and color, is one of the most striking objects in the museum of the Horticultural Society. To have passed by such a subject without notice, would have been inexcusable: for a longer account of it, reference must be had to the 13th vol. of the *Linnæan Transactions*, where Mr. Brown has printed nearly the whole of the letter that refers to the *Rafflesia*, illustrated by eight plates, and by a scientific description and dissertation. His Paper he commences with Sir Stamford Raffles' notice of the death of his friend, a notice equally honorable to the writer and the subject of it. The Governor addresses Sir Joseph Banks, and writes: "You will lament to hear that we have lost Dr. Arnold: he fell a sacrifice to his exertions on my second tour into the interior, and died of fever one of the last days of July. It is impossible I can do justice to his memory by any feeble encomiums I may pass upon his character. He was in every respect what he should have been; devoted to science and the acquisition of knowledge, and aiming only at usefulness. I had hoped, instead of the melancholy event I have now to communicate, that we should have been able to send you an account of many useful discoveries from his hand. At the period of his death he had not done much: all was arrangement for extensive acquirement in every branch of Natural History." Again, in a letter to Sir Everard Home, written about the same time and published in the same work, Sir Stamford says: "The interest excited by the researches carried on during my administration in Java, early induced me to extend similar enquiries to the more extensive island of Sumatra; and I esteemed myself fortunate in obtaining the assistance of Dr. Joseph Arnold, a gentleman already advantageously



DR. JOSEPH ARNOLD'S CENOTAPH.

known to the scientific world. Unhappily, he fell an early sacrifice to his zeal in the cause; and his loss cannot be more regretted in a public view, than it is lamented by those who are best able to appreciate his amiable disposition and private virtues. He lived, however, long enough to lay the foundation of an extensive plan of research."

Little further requires to be added, save that, to perpetuate the memory of Dr. Arnold in a different direction, an elegant mural cenotaph, designed and executed by Chantrey, has been placed in the church of his native town. The order for this he himself gave while in London, and appropriated by his Will the sum required for its cost. His letter to the friend entrusted with the commission, enters into various and even minute details. But these, however characteristic, it is not necessary to recapitulate. At the same time it were injustice to omit stating, that the letter proves him to have been, while in the full enjoyment of health, tremblingly alive to the awful warning, that "in the midst of life we are in death;" or to omit quoting the concluding passage—"May I request of you, when the monument is erected, to go into Beccles church, and look at the stone of an humble individual, who fell a victim to his desire of promoting the knowledge of Natural History?" He has on more than one occasion observed in his journals, "I am reserved, shy and taciturn; and I doubt not I am considered morose;" and, very possibly, he really was thought so. But, it may be asked, does this, which may be considered a dying request, savor of want of generous feeling; or can that man be justly branded as morose, who, on his last visit to the same friend, after passing some time at his garden with his family and with the present Sir Charles Lyell, and cutting his name for a memento upon the wall, picked up a key of the garden that had been lost, and, holding it up to the party, said, "This shall be my companion to Sumatra, and this shall be buried with me in my grave?"



VI.

Particulars

OF THE ESTATE FORMING THE FAUCONBERGE ENDOWMENT;

FROM THE TITHE COMMUTATION APPORTIONMENTS.

See pp. 43, 44.

IN CORTON.

No. on Plan.		*a.*	*r.*	*p.*			Payable to Vicar. £.	*s.*	*d.*	Payable to Impropriators. £.	*s.*	*d.*
18	Newton Fifteen Acres	15	1	34	Occupier, James Harvey.		1	11	10	3	14	6
23	Road			30								
24	Nine Acres	8	3	21				16	2	1	17	11
25	Foot Path			30								
28	Beacon Green	4	0	22				8	0		18	9
29	Foot Path			14								
30	Foot Path		1	20								
31	Bulls	6	3	36				14	4	1	14	3
37	Three-corner Pightle	2	0	15				4	8		11	1
40	Hopton Pightle	3	3	27				9	0	1	1	6
47	New Barn Pightle	2	3	0				6	4		15	1
48	Market Lands	5	3	38				13	10	1	12	11
49	Clay-pit Piece	4	1	31				10	7	1	5	0
63	Horse Pasture Piece	5	1	34				12	7	1	9	11
65	Road		1	6								
67	Further Church Piece	9	3	32			1	3	8	2	16	9
68	Church Piece	7	3	14				18	0	2	3	0
69	Hole Hill	16	3	16			1	17	4	4	9	9
87	House and Yards	1	0	23				3	6			
						97 0 3	10	9	10	24	10	5
137	Further Piece	3	2	0	Occupier, Samuel Land.			6	0		14	0
138	Middle West Piece	3	2	15				6	0		14	0
139	Further West Piece	3	2	29				6	6		15	10
140	Middle Piece	3	0	13				5	0		12	7
141	South Middle Piece	3	1	0				5	6		12	11
142	Barn Close	3	0	28				4	9		11	9
143	Stackyard Close	2	1	27				3	6		9	1
144	Barn and Yards		1	16				1	0			
						23 0 8	1	18	3	4	10	2

IN FLIXTON.

							Rector.		
92	First Meadow	7	1	26	Occupier, James Harvey.			15	3
95	Further Meadow and Carr	5	0	22				7	0
							1	2	3
						12 2 3			
	TOTAL QUANTITY					132 2 19			

VII.

Regulations

PRESCRIBED BY THE NOMINATORS, 16TH MAY 1846.

See p. 56.

1. The master will have to provide a suitable house and premises in Beccles, and will be required to reside there.

2. He must be a member of the church of England, a graduate or at least an examined student of one of the universities, and thoroughly qualified to teach the latin and greek classics and mathematics.

3. He must receive and instruct the children of any of the inhabitants of Beccles, as day pupils, at a sum not exceeding ten guineas per annum.

4. He will be required to give his personal attendance in the school during six hours of every week day, with reasonable vacations.

5. He will not be at liberty to engage in any parochial or other employment besides the school.

6. The general course of instruction embraced in the above-mentioned terms will include the latin and greek classics, mathematics, writing, arithmetic, the use of the globes, and the other branches of a liberal english education

ENDEAVOR
LEARNING

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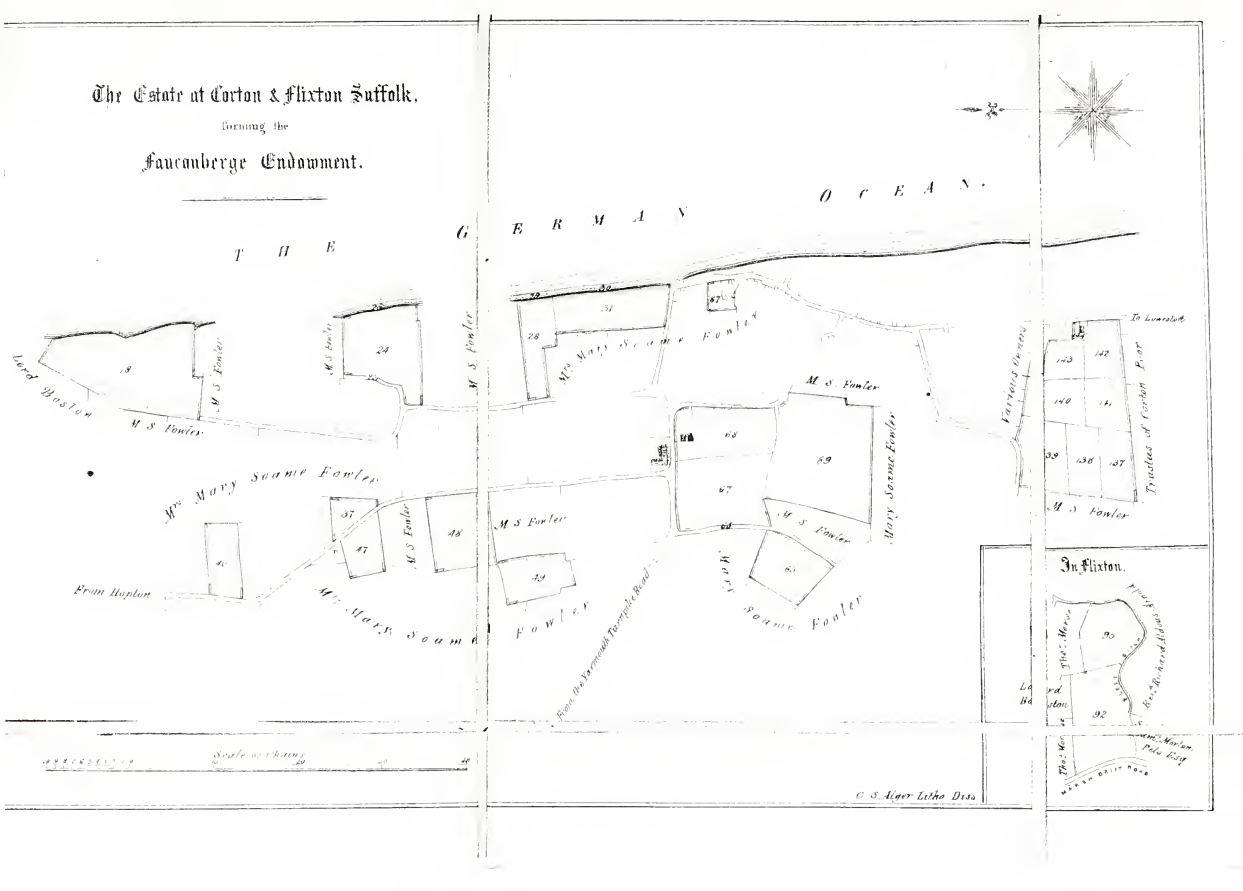

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